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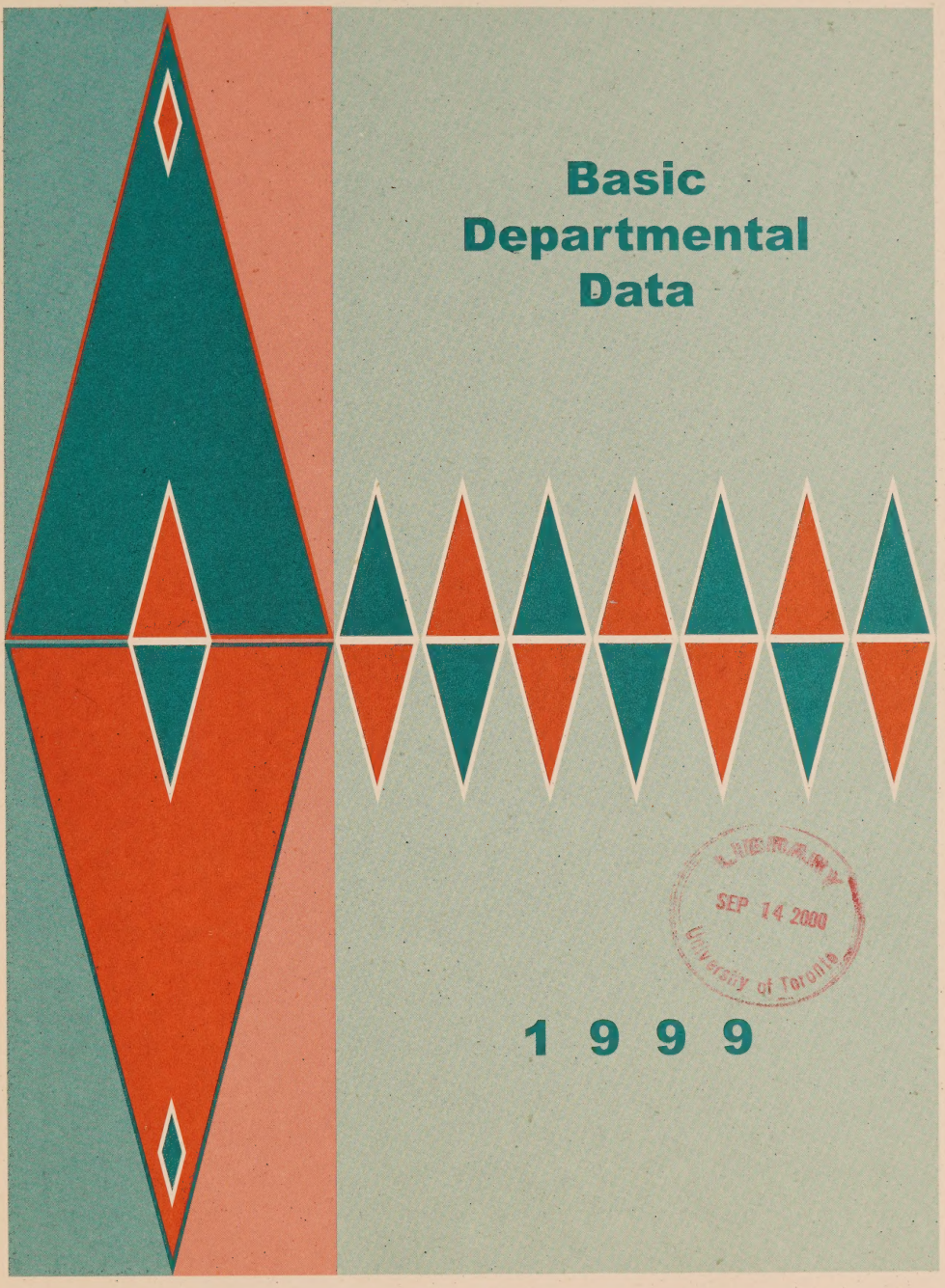
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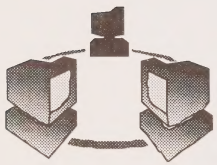
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NOTE TO USERS

Most of the data found in this publication are based on departmental administrative databases. Population counts are taken from the Indian Register and reflect a reporting date of December 31, 1998.

Readers are advised that all socio-economic data pertaining to the Registered Indians will be available in Census Publications soon to be released by Indian Affairs.

Health Canada is currently updating their national health information regarding First Nations and Inuit people, therefore they were unable to provide data this year.

Finally, the user is cautioned that data may be different from previously reported editions, as a result of edit reviews of historical data. Also, numbers may differ slightly from previous releases due to the availability of more current program data or departmental revisions. "Revised" will be indicated at the top of all pages where tables contain revisions to an historical series. Data in the chapter entitled The North pertain to the total population (Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal) unless otherwise indicated. Statistics for this report are derived primarily from departmental administrative data sources.

INTRODUCTION

Gathering Strength - Canada's Aboriginal Action Plan, offers First Nations, Inuit and Northerners a framework for renewing partnerships, strengthening Aboriginal governance; developing new fiscal relationships; and supporting strong communities, peoples and economies. Basic Departmental Data (BDD) helps measure efforts aimed at achieving key goals of Gathering Strength by providing a comprehensive portrait of the demographic, social and economic conditions of all Registered Indians and Canadians living north of 60^{N}. Essentially descriptive, BDD has tried to maintain continuity with past events while providing an accurate portrait of the changing circumstances of First Nations and Northerners.

Subjects covered in BDD include population, education, social conditions, and housing. For each subject area, information is presented in textual, graphic and tabular formats. Each page contains highlights pertaining to the tabular and graphical information, and notes and sources are indicated at the bottom of each table. The Glossary includes definitions of basic terms used throughout the publication.

It is important to note in this publication, the word "Indian" means a Registered Indian. A person with status within the meaning of the *Indian Act*, whose name appears on the Indian Register as maintained by DIAND, is a Registered Indian. In June 1985, amendments to the *Indian Act* were passed by Parliament. These changes, known as the Bill C-31 amendments, restore Indian status and membership rights to individuals and their children who had been enfranchised because of certain clauses contained in the *Indian Act.*

To establish context, the reader is reminded that in 1996, Registered Indians comprised 2 percent of the total Canadian population. In general, Registered Indians are affiliated with one of the 610 bands located across Canada. Please note that Nunavut, Canada's newest territory, came into being on April 1, 1999. As such, the availability of data for Nunavut is limited in this issue of BDD.

SECTION 1:

DEMOGRAPHICS

1.1 Percentage Change in Registered Indian Population

Highlights

- In the past twenty-four years the percentage change of the Registered Indian Population has had a influx.
- The 1985 amendment to the *Indian Act*, (Bill C-31), is reflected in the graph, with the percentage change nearly quadrupling in size.
- The percentage change in the Registered Indian Population is returning to the rate before the amendment.

Source: 1974-1998 Indian Register, DIAND

Figure 1.1 Annual Percentage Change in Registered Indian Population, Canada, 1974 - 1998

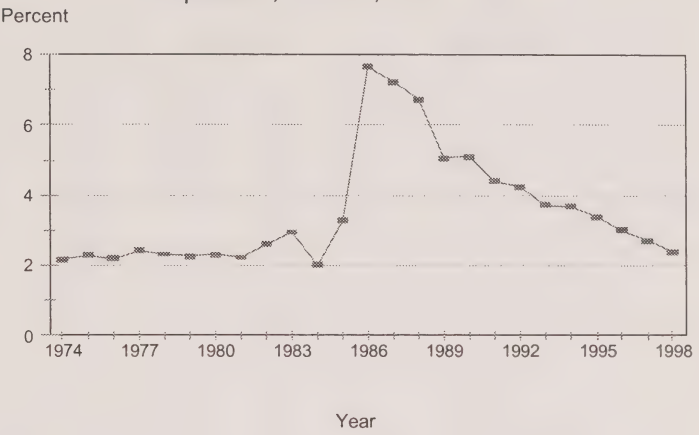


Table 1.1 Annual Percentage Change in Registered Indian Population, Canada, 1974 - 1998

Year	Population	Percentage Change	Year	Population	Percentage Change
1974	276,436	2.17%	1987	415,898	7.24%
1975	282,762	2.29%	1988	443,884	6.73%
1976	288,938	2.18%	1989	466,337	5.06%
1977	295,898	2.41%	1990	490,178	5.11%
1978	302,749	2.32%	1991	511,791	4.41%
1979	309,588	2.26%	1992	533,461	4.23%
1980	316,737	2.31%	1993	553,316	3.72%
1981	323,782	2.22%	1994	573,657	3.68%
1982	332,178	2.59%	1995	593,050	3.38%
1983	341,968	2.95%	1996	610,874	3.01%
1984	348,809	2.00%	1997	627,435	2.71%
1985	360,241	3.28%	1998	642,414	2.39%
1986	387,829	7.66%			

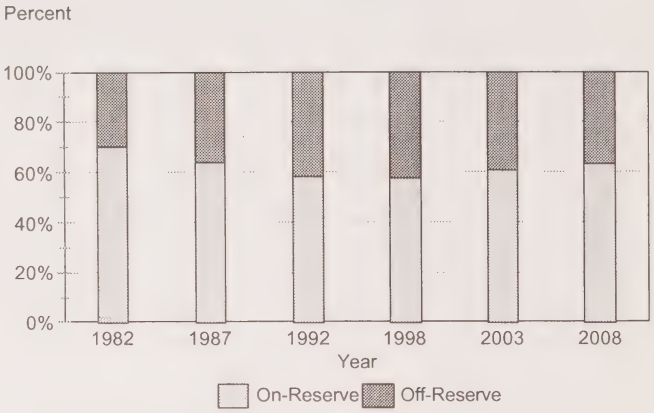
1.2 Population Projections

Highlights

- Approximately seven out of ten Registered Indians lived on-reserve in 1985. This proportion dropped to less than six out of ten in 1998 and is expected to remain relatively stable over the next ten years.

- The high growth rates for the off-reserve Registered Indian population between 1985 and 1991 are largely attributed to the reinstatement of status to many Indians through Bill C-31.

Figure 1.2 Registered Indian Population Distribution by On/Off Reserve Residence, Canada, 1982,1987,1992,1998,2003 and 2008



Note: Projections are based on the average growth scenario (with and without migration assumption) from the 1998-Based projection series.
Due to the inclusion of a net migration assumption to reserves, there is a significant difference in the projected population both on and off reserve then previously reported.

Sources: 1982-1998 Indian Register, DIAND
Population Projections of Registered Indians,1998-2008, DIAND, 2000

1.2 Population Projections (continued)

Table 1.2 Registered Indian Population by On/Off Reserve Residence, Canada, 1982 - 2008

	On-Reserve			Off-Reserve			Total Registered Indian		
Year	No.	%	AGR	No.	%	AGR	No.	%	AGR
1982	235,640	70.9		96,538	29.1		332,178	100	
1985	255,696	71.0	2.76	104,545	29.0	2.69	360,241	100	2.74
1987	268,474	64.6	2.47	147,424	35.4	18.75	415,898	100	7.45
1988	273,766	61.7	1.97	170,118	38.3	15.39	443,884	100	6.73
1989	279,671	60.0	2.16	186,666	40.0	9.73	466,337	100	5.06
1990	293,204	59.8	4.84	195,974	40.0	4.99	490,178	100	5.11
1991	304,759	59.5	3.94	207,032	40.5	5.64	511,791	100	4.41
1992	315,663	59.2	3.58	217,798	40.8	5.20	533,461	100	4.23
1993	326,444	59.0	3.42	226,872	41.0	4.17	553,316	100	3.72
1994	336,643	58.7	3.12	237,014	41.3	4.47	573,657	100	3.68
1995	347,919	58.7	3.35	245,131	41.3	3.42	593,050	100	3.38
1996	354,369	58.0	1.85	256,505	42.0	4.64	610,874	100	3.01
1997	365,806	58.3	3.23	261,629	41.7	2.00	627,435	100	2.71
1998	375,727	58.5	2.71	266,687	41.5	1.93	642,414	100	2.39
2003	*447,136*	*61.1*	*3.37*	*284,991*	*38.9*	*0.32*	*732,127*	*100*	*2.13*
2008	*508,877*	*63.8*	*2.67*	*289,335*	*36.2*	*0.30*	*798,211*	*100*	*1.74*

Note: Projections are based on the average growth scenario (with and without migration assumption) from the 1998-Based projection series.
Due to the inclusion of a net migration assumption to reserves, there is a significant difference in the projected population both on and off reserve then previously reported.
The annual growth rate (AGR) over the 1998-2003 period is calculated on the basis of 1998 adjusted year-end population count from the Indian Register (Total register in 1998=659,475; On Reserve=382,351; Off Reserve=277,134)

Sources: 1982-1998 Indian Register, DIAND
Population Projections of Registered Indians,1998-2008, DIAND, 2000

Highlight

➢ Based on the latest projections available, the on-reserve population may grow by 2.8 annually on average between 1998 and 2008.

1.3 Bill C-31 Population

Highlights

- In 1991 the Bill C-31 identifier was added to the Indian Register.
- As of December 31, 1998 there were a total of 106,900 Registered Indians who were registered under the Bill C-31 amendment to the Indian Act.
- Bill C-31 registrants make up approximately 17% of the Indian Register in 1998.
- The percentage change of Bill C-31s has decreased from 7.6 % in 1991 to only 1 % in 1998.

Figure 1.3 Percentage Change Registered Indian and Bill C-31 Population, Canada, 1991 - 1998

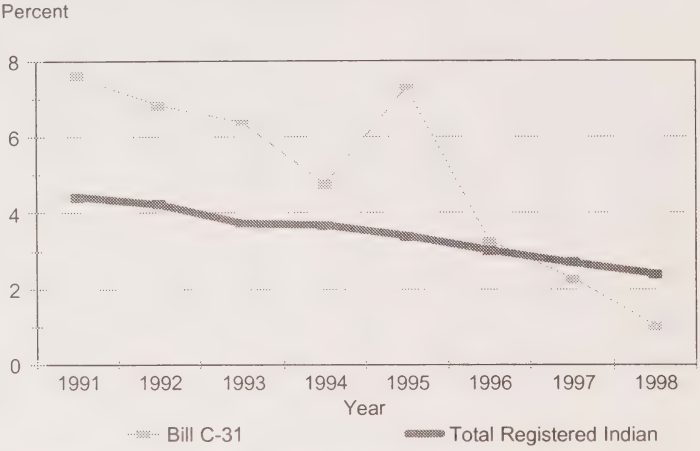


Table 1.3 Percentage Change Registered Indian and Bill C-31 Population, Canada, 1990 - 1998

Year	Total Registered Indian #	% change	Bill C-31 #	% change	Non-Bill C-31 #	% change
1990	490,178		72,934		417,244	
1991	511,791	4.41%	78,470	7.59%	433,321	3.85%
1992	533,461	4.23%	83,816	6.81%	449,645	3.77%
1993	553,316	3.72%	89,162	6.38%	464,154	3.23%
1994	573,657	3.68%	93,394	4.75%	480,263	3.47%
1995	593,050	3.38%	100,208	7.30%	492,842	2.62%
1996	610,874	3.01%	103,476	3.26%	507,398	2.95%
1997	627,435	2.71%	105,816	2.26%	521,619	2.80%
1998	642,414	2.39%	106,900	1.02%	535,514	2.66%

Notes: In 1992 there is no Bill C-31 data available for N.W.T., Atlantic and Alberta . regions, therefore the Bill C-31 population is estimated at 83,816.

Sources: 1990-1998 Indian Register, DIAND
1990-1998 Membership and Entitlement, DIAND

1.4 Population On and Off Reserve

Highlights

- The proportion of the On Reserve Registered Indian population has decreased from 70.9% in 1978 to 58.5% in 1998.
- The proportion of the Off Reserve Registered Indian population has increased from 29.1% in 1978 to 41.5% in 1998.

Figure 1.4 Registered Indian Population On and Off Reserve,1978, 1983, 1988, 1993, and 1998

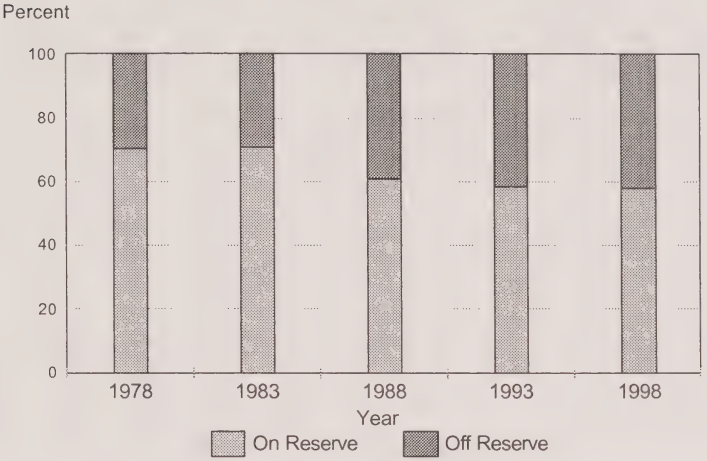


Table 1.4 Registered Indian Population On and Off Reserve,1978, 1983, 1988, 1993, and 1998

Year	On Reserve		Off Reserve		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
1978	214,773	70.9	87,976	29.1	302,749	100.0
1983	243,504	71.2	98,464	28.8	341,968	100.0
1988	273,766	61.7	170,118	38.3	443,884	100.0
1993	326,444	59.0	226,872	41.0	553,316	100.0
1998	375,727	58.5	266,687	41.5	642,414	100.0

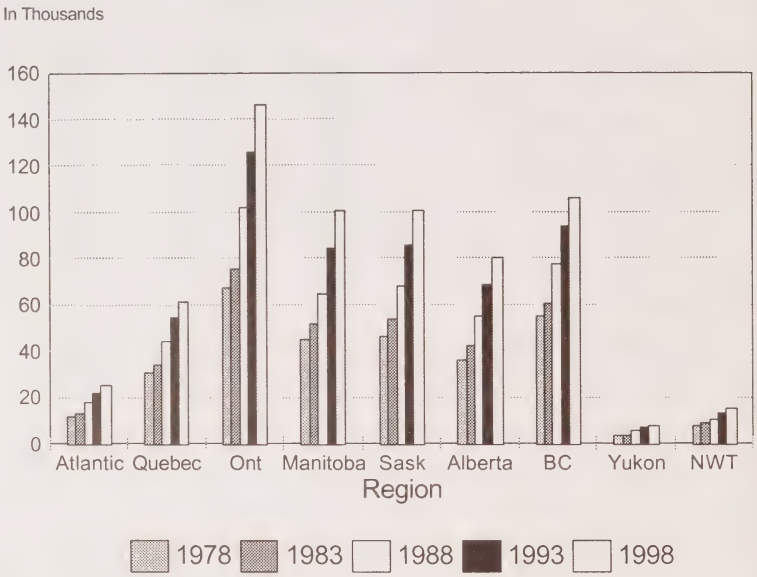
Source: 1978-1998 Indian Register, DIAND

1.5 Population By Region

Highlights

- The total Registered Indian population almost doubled in all regions over the last twenty years.
- In 1998, nearly a quarter of the total Registered Indian population, (22.7%) was located in Ontario, the largest proportion of all regions.
- Slightly more than one percent of the Registered Indian population was located in the Yukon.

Figure 1.5 Registered Indian Population by Region,1978, 1983, 1988,1993, and 1998



Source: 1978-1998 Indian Register, DIAND

1.5 Population By Region (continued)

Table 1.5 Registered Indian Population by Region,1978-1998

Year		Region									
		Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Sask.	Alberta	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	Canada
1978	No.	11,389	30,723	67,460	44,642	46,275	36,150	55,217	3,244	7,649	302,749
	%	3.8	10.1	22.3	14.7	15.3	11.9	18.2	1.1	2.5	100
1983	No.	12,816	33,911	75,349	51,376	53,445	42,248	60,811	3,536	8,476	341,968
	%	3.7	9.9	22.0	15.0	15.6	12.4	17.8	1.0	2.5	100
1988	No.	17,713	44,111	101,612	64,315	68,246	55,290	77,153	5,510	9,936	443,886
	%	4.0	9.9	22.9	14.5	15.4	12.5	17.4	1.2	2.2	100
1989	No.	18,433	45,742	107,862	67,092	72,111	57,590	80,742	5,973	10,792	466,337
	%	4.0	9.8	23.1	14.4	15.5	12.3	17.3	1.3	2.3	100
1990	No.	19,319	48,551	112,826	72,238	75,441	60,303	83,894	6,227	11,378	490,177
	%	3.9	9.9	23.0	14.7	15.4	12.3	17.1	1.3	2.3	100
1991	No.	19,935	50,728	117,152	76,793	78,573	63,169	87,135	6,450	11,856	511,791
	%	3.9	9.9	22.9	15.0	15.4	12.3	17.0	1.3	2.3	100
1992	No.	20,684	52,562	121,867	80,845	81,700	66,065	90,769	6,628	12,341	533,461
	%	3.9	9.9	22.8	15.2	15.3	12.4	17.0	1.2	2.3	100
1993	No.	21,524	54,273	125,743	84,020	85,413	68,639	94,006	6,807	12,891	553,316
	%	3.9	9.8	22.7	15.2	15.4	12.4	17.0	1.2	2.3	100
1994	No.	22,380	55,848	130,149	88,161	88,857	71,297	96,808	6,948	13,209	573,657
	%	3.9	9.7	22.7	15.4	15.5	12.4	16.9	1.2	2.3	100
1995	No.	23,225	57,223	134,160	91,565	92,325	74,123	99,720	7,088	13,621	593,050
	%	3.9	9.6	22.6	15.4	15.6	12.5	16.8	1.2	2.3	100
1996	No.	23,959	58,640	138,518	95,113	94,953	76,419	102,075	7,199	13,998	610,874
	%	3.9	9.6	22.7	15.6	15.5	12.5	16.7	1.2	2.3	100
1997	No.	24,610	59,881	142,408	98,197	97,776	78,495	104,411	7,330	14,327	627,435
	%	3.9	9.5	22.7	15.7	15.6	12.5	16.6	1.2	2.3	100
1998	No.	25,186	61,026	146,113	100,527	100,719	80,390	106,370	7,433	14,650	642,414
	%	3.9	9.5	22.7	15.6	15.7	12.5	16.6	1.2	2.3	100

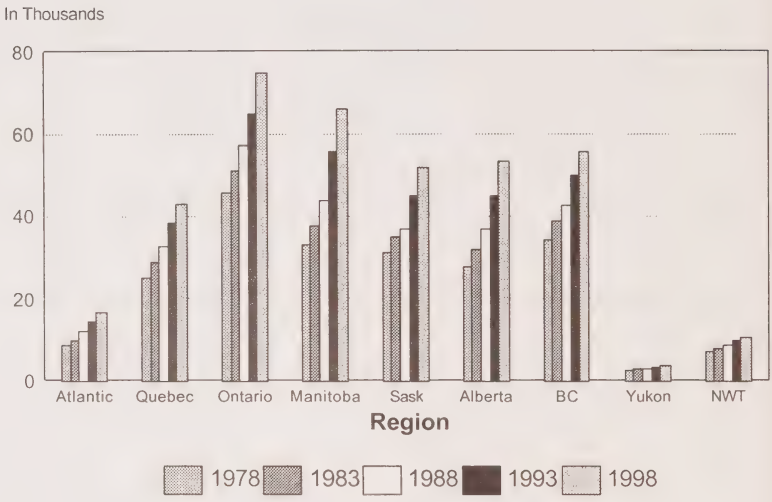
Source: 1978-1998 Indian Register, DIAND

1.6 Population On-Reserve by Region

Highlights

- By region, the number of Registered Indians living on-reserve in 1998 ranged from a low of 3,799 in the Yukon to a high of 74,790 in Ontario.
- The largest proportional gains between 1978 and 1998 were in Manitoba, Atlantic, and Alberta regions, where the on-reserve population increased by 76.2%, 72.9 % and 68.6 % respectively.

Figure 1.6 Registered Indian Population by Region,1978, 1983, 1988,1993, and 1998



Source: 1978-1998 Indian Register, DIAND

1.6 Population On-Reserve by Region (continued)

Table 1.6 Registered Indian Population On-Reserve By Region, 1978 - 1998

Year		Region									
		Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Sask.	Alberta	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	Canada
1978	No.	8,416	25,016	45,756	32,882	31,166	27,758	34,056	2,453	7,270	214,773
	%	73.9	81.4	67.8	73.7	67.3	76.8	61.7	75.6	95.0	70.9
1983	No.	9,602	28,942	51,035	37,518	34,886	32,067	38,929	2,664	7,861	243,556
	%	74.9	85.3	67.7	73.0	65.3	75.9	64.0	75.3	92.7	71.2
1988	No.	11,989	32,765	57,058	43,864	36,775	36,863	42,785	3,042	8,625	273,766
	%	67.7	74.3	56.2	68.2	53.9	66.7	55.5	55.2	86.8	61.7
1989	No.	12,398	33,029	58,934	44,646	37,795	38,144	43,054	2,948	8,723	279,671
	%	67.3	72.2	54.6	66.5	52.4	66.2	53.3	49.4	80.8	60.0
1990	No.	12,974	34,744	60,773	47,948	40,515	40,012	44,355	2,871	9,012	293,204
	%	67.2	71.6	53.9	66.4	53.7	66.4	52.9	46.1	79.2	59.8
1991	No.	13,633	35,953	61,882	51,017	42,379	41,565	46,093	2,940	9,297	304,759
	%	68.4	70.9	52.8	66.4	53.9	65.8	52.9	45.6	78.4	59.5
1992	No.	14,039	37,215	63,422	53,239	43,429	43,254	48,409	3,120	9,536	315,663
	%	67.9	70.8	52.0	65.9	53.2	65.5	53.3	47.1	77.3	59.2
1993	No.	14,476	38,303	64,787	55,617	45,052	44,981	50,090	3,374	9,764	326,444
	%	67.3	70.6	51.5	66.2	52.7	65.5	53.3	49.6	75.7	59.0
1994	No.	14,917	39,398	66,221	58,366	46,598	46,737	50,825	3,676	9,905	336,643
	%	66.7	70.5	50.9	66.2	52.4	65.6	52.5	52.9	75.0	58.7
1995	No.	15,328	40,582	67,825	60,856	48,053	49,458	52,072	3,712	10,033	347,919
	%	66.0	70.9	50.6	66.5	52.0	66.7	52.2	52.4	73.7	58.7
1996	No.	15,732	41,487	70,434	60,694	49,176	50,818	52,046	3,742	10,240	354,369
	%	65.7	70.7	50.8	63.8	51.8	66.5	51.0	52.0	73.2	58.0
1997	No.	16,096	41,703	72,583	64,039	50,447	52,115	54,593	3,775	10,455	365,806
	%	65.4	69.6	51.0	65.2	51.6	66.4	52.3	51.5	73.0	58.3
1998	No.	16,467	42,935	74,790	66,081	51,829	53,377	55,808	3,799	10,641	375,727
	%	68.1	70.4	51.2	65.7	51.5	66.4	52.5	51.1	72.6	58.6

Notes: 1 On-Reserve includes Crown lands and settlements.
2 All percentages are based on regional totals shown in table 1.5

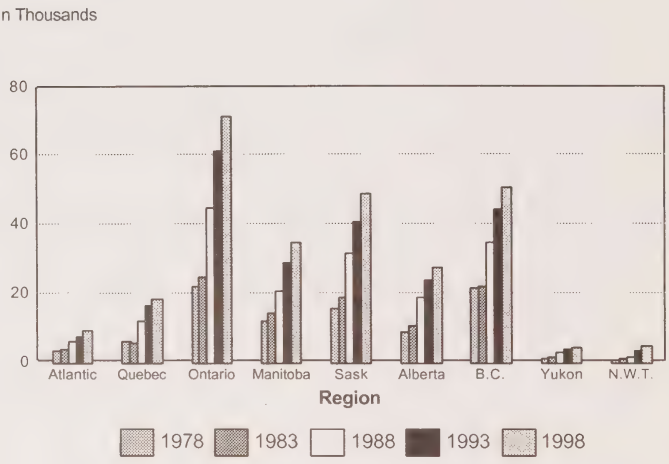
Source: 1978-1998 Indian Register, DIAND

1.7 Population Off-Reserve By Region

Highlights

- The off-reserve population increased steadily between 1978 and 1998 from 87,976 to 266,687. Growth was particularly high between 1983 and 1988 due to the implementation of Bill C-31 in 1985.
- The number of Registered Indians who live off reserve has increased in all regions. The largest off-reserve regional gain south of 60° between 1978 and 1998 was Ontario. Conversely, the off-reserve population of British Columbia exhibited the lowest rate of increase over the same period.

Figure 1.7 Registered Indian Population Off-Reserve by Region,1978, 1983, 1988,1993, and 1998



Source: 1978-1998 Indian Register, DIAND

1.7 Population Off-Reserve By Region (continued)

Table 1.7 Registered Indian Population Off-Reserve by Region, 1978-1998

Year		Region									
		Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Sask.	Alberta	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	Canada
1978	No.	2,973	5,707	21,704	11,760	15,109	8,392	21,161	791	379	87,976
	%	26.1	18.6	32.2	26.3	32.7	23.2	38.3	24.4	5.0	29.1
1983	No.	3,214	4,969	24,314	13,858	18,559	10,181	21,882	872	615	98,412
	%	25.1	14.7	32.3	27.0	34.7	24.1	36.0	24.7	7.3	28.8
1988	No.	5,724	11,346	44,554	20,451	31,471	18,427	34,368	2,468	1,311	170,120
	%	31.1	24.8	41.3	30.5	43.6	32.0	42.6	41.3	12.1	36.5
1989	No.	6,035	12,713	48,928	22,446	34,316	19,446	37,688	3,025	2,069	186,666
	%	32.7	27.8	45.4	33.5	47.6	33.8	46.7	50.6	19.2	40.0
1990	No.	6,345	13,807	52,053	24,290	34,926	20,291	39,539	3,356	2,367	196,974
	%	32.8	28.4	46.1	33.6	46.3	33.6	47.1	53.9	20.8	40.2
1991	No.	6,302	14,775	55,270	25,776	36,194	21,604	41,042	3,510	2,559	207,032
	%	31.6	29.1	47.2	33.6	46.1	34.2	47.1	54.4	21.6	40.5
1992	No.	6,645	15,347	58,445	27,606	38,271	22,811	42,360	3,508	2,805	217,798
	%	32.1	29.2	48.0	34.1	46.8	34.5	46.7	52.9	22.7	40.8
1993	No.	7,048	15,970	60,956	28,403	40,361	23,658	43,916	3,433	3,127	226,872
	%	32.7	29.4	48.5	33.8	47.3	34.5	46.7	50.4	24.3	41.0
1994	No.	7,463	16,450	63,928	29,795	42,259	24,560	45,983	3,272	3,304	237,014
	%	33.3	29.5	49.1	33.8	47.6	34.4	47.5	47.1	25.0	41.3
1995	No.	7,897	16,641	66,335	30,709	44,272	24,665	47,648	3,376	3,588	245,131
	%	34.0	29.1	49.4	33.5	48.0	33.3	47.8	47.6	26.3	41.3
1996	No.	8,227	17,153	68,084	34,419	45,777	25,601	50,029	3,457	3,758	256,505
	%	34.3	29.3	49.2	36.2	48.2	33.5	49.0	48.0	26.8	42.0
1997	No.	8,514	18,178	69,825	34,158	47,329	26,380	49,818	3,555	3,872	261,629
	%	34.6	30.4	49.0	34.8	48.4	33.6	47.7	48.5	27.0	41.7
1998	No.	8,719	18,091	71,323	34,446	48,890	27,013	50,562	3,634	4,009	266,687
	%	36.0	29.6	48.8	34.3	48.5	33.6	47.5	48.9	27.4	41.5

Note: All percentages are based on regional totals shown in table 1.5

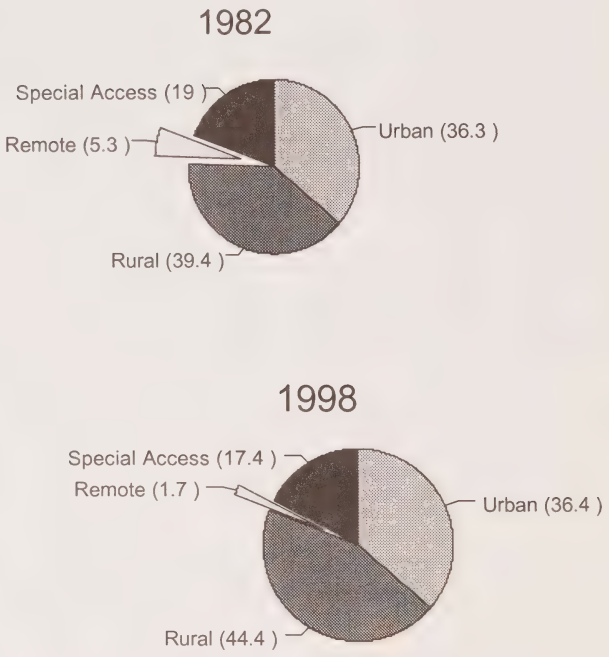
Source: 1978-1998 Indian Register, DIAND

1.8 Population On-Reserve by Geographic Zones

Highlights

- The proportion of on-reserve Registered Indians living in rural areas has increased between 1982 and 1998, from 39.4 % to 44.4%.
- In 1998, more than one third of on-reserve Registered Indians, 36.4% lived in DIAND defined urban zones while almost one-fifth, 17.4% of Indians lived in special access zones. Special access zones have no year-round road access to a service centre.

Figure 1.8 Registered Indian On-Reserve Population By Geographic Zones, 1982 and 1998



Sources: 1982-1998 Indian Register, DIAND
1982-1991: Classification and Housing Economic Categorization of Indian Bands by Zone
1987, Band Support and Capital Management Branch, DIAND
Band Classification Manual January 1998

1.8 Population On-Reserve by Geographic Zones (continued)

Table 1.8 Registered Indian On-Reserve[1] Population By Geographic Zones [3], 1982 - 1998

	DIAND Geographic Zones [3]									
	Urban		Rural		Remote		Special Access		Total [2]	
Year	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1982	85,474	36.3	92,949	39.4	12,548	5.3	44,654	19.0	235,625	100
1988	99,819	36.5	107,269	39.2	15,043	5.5	51,624	18.9	273,755	100
1990	108,457	37.0	113,948	38.9	15,863	5.4	54,927	18.7	293,195	100
1991	112,188	36.8	118,970	39.0	16,629	5.5	56,971	18.7	304,758	100
1992	109,951	36.0	134,695	44.1	5,448	1.8	55,615	18.2	305,709	100
1993	112,881	35.7	140,417	44.4	5,703	1.8	57,206	18.1	316,207	100
1994	116,862	35.8	144,944	44.4	5,798	1.8	58,484	17.9	326,088	100
1995	120,818	35.8	149,854	44.5	5,943	1.8	60,431	17.9	337,046	100
1996	123,922	36.1	151,679	44.2	6,016	1.8	61,586	17.9	343,203	100
1997	127,223	35.9	157,219	44.4	6,241	1.8	63,673	18.0	354,356	100
1998	132,408	36.4	161,683	44.4	6,359	1.7	63,509	17.4	363,959	100

Notes: 1 On Reserve includes crown lands and settlements.
2 The Canada total excludes Cree and Naskapi bands in Quebec, as these groups are covered under terms established in the James Bay Agreement.
3 See Glossary for definition of geographic zone.

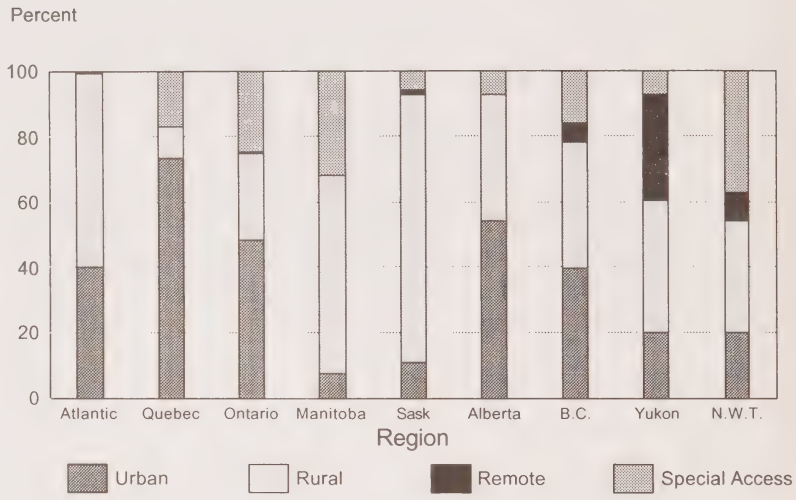
Sources: 1982-1998 Indian Register, DIAND
1982-1991: Classification and Housing Economic Categorization of Indian Bands by Zone
1987 Band Support and Capital Management Branch, DIAND
Band Classification Manual January 1998

1.9 Population On-Reserve By Geographic Zones and By Region

Highlights

- Four-fifths, 80.8% of on-reserve Registered Indians lived in urban and rural areas in 1998.
- Urban or rural residency characterized all Registered Indians living on-reserve in the Atlantic 100%; and more than 90 % of on-reserve Registered Indians residing in Alberta and Saskatchewan were located in urban and rural areas in 1998.

Figure 1.9 Registered Indian Population On-Reserve by Geographic Zones and by Region, 1998



Notes: 1 On Reserve includes crown lands and settlements.
2 The Canada total excludes Cree and Naskapi bands in Quebec, as these groups are covered under terms established in the James Bay Agreement.
3 See Glossary for definition of geographic zone.

Sources: 1982-1998 Indian Register, DIAND
1982-1991: Classification and Housing Economic Categorization of Indian Bands by Zone
1987 Band Support and Capital Management Branch, DIAND
Band Classification Manual January 1998

1.9 Population On-Reserve By Geographic Zones and By Region
(continued)

Table 1.9 Registered Indian Population On-Reserve[1] by Geographic Zones and by Region, 1998

DIAND Geographic Zones [3]

Region	Urban		Rural		Remote		Special Access		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Atlantic	6,648	40.4	9,819	59.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	16,467	100
Quebec [2]	23,024	73.9	3,095	9.9	0	0.0	5,053	16.2	31,172	100
Ontario	36,774	49.2	19,723	26.4	74	0.1	18,214	24.4	74,785	100
Manitoba	5,220	7.9	40,058	60.6	0	0.0	20,803	31.5	66,081	100
Saskatchewan	5,888	11.4	42,303	81.6	830	1.6	2,808	5.4	51,829	100
Alberta	29,383	55.0	20,327	38.1	0	0.0	3,667	6.9	53,377	100
British Columbia	22,501	40.3	21,165	37.9	3,319	5.9	8,823	15.8	55,808	100
Yukon	793	20.9	1,524	40.1	1,228	32.3	254	6.7	3,799	100
Northwest Territorie	2,177	20.5	3,669	34.5	908	8.5	3,887	36.5	10,641	100
Canada	132,408	36.4	161,683	44.4	6,359	1.7	63,509	17.4	363,959	100

Notes: 1 On Reserve includes crown lands and settlements.
2 The Canada total excludes Cree and Naskapi bands in Quebec, as these groups are covered under terms established in the James Bay Agreement.
3 See Glossary for definition of geographic zone.

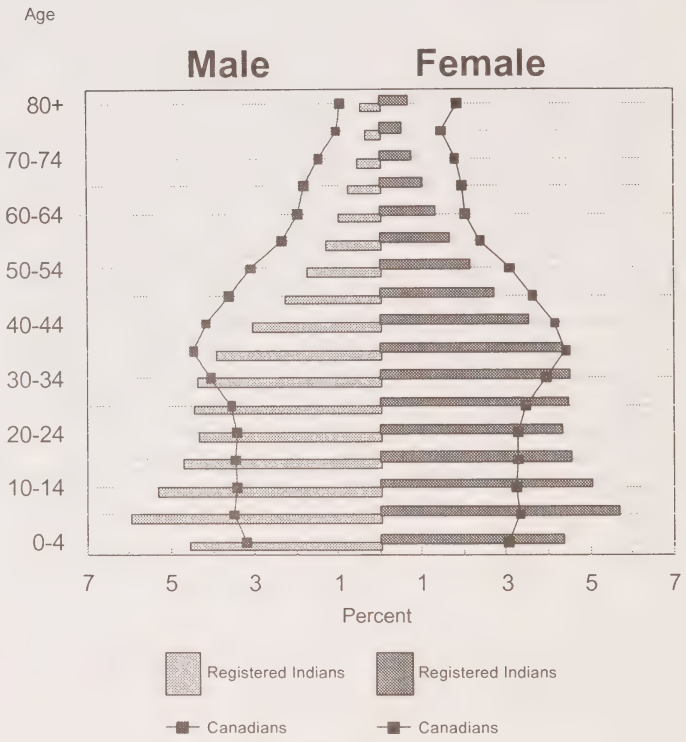
Sources: 1982-1998 Indian Register, DIAND
1982-1991: Classification and Housing Economic Categorization of Indian Bands by Zone
1987 Band Support and Capital Management Branch, DIAND
Band Classification Manual January 1998

1.10 Population Distribution by Age and Sex

Highlights

- In 1998, almost half of the Registered Indian population, 48.6% were less than 25 years of age. For Canada as a whole, 33.2 % of the population fell into the under 25 age cohort.
- Only 4.9 % of the Registered Indian population in 1998 were aged 65 or more, compared to 12.3% for the total Canadian population.

Figure 1.10 Population Distribution by Age and Sex, Indian Register[1,3] 1998 and Census Estimates[2] 1998



Notes: 1 The Indian Register Population is as of December 31, 1998. Data has not been adjusted for late reporting of births. Therefore, the younger age groups (specifically 0-4) are under represented, and would be larger than it appears.
2 The "All Canadian" population includes the Registered Indian population. Figures are Preliminary Postcensal Estimates as of July 1, 1998.
3 The Registered Indian Population does not add up to the total of 642,414 due to 2 cases where the age is unknown.

Sources : Indian Register, DIAND 1998.
Statistics Canada, Annual Demographic Statistics 1998, March 1999 Cat. 91-213-XPB.

1.10 Population Distribution by Age and Sex (continued)

Table 1.10 Population Distribution by Age and Sex, Indian Register[1,3] 1998 and Census Estimates[2,3] 1998

	Registered Indians [1]				All Canadians [2]			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
Age	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0-4	29,238	4.6	27,835	4.3	971,893	3.2	923,827	3.0
5-9	38,232	6.0	36,212	5.6	1,060,331	3.5	1,009,025	3.3
10-14	34,032	5.3	32,307	5.0	1,037,695	3.4	984,351	3.2
15-19	30,119	4.7	29,090	4.5	1,051,191	3.5	996,744	3.3
20-24	27,844	4.3	27,551	4.3	1,038,903	3.4	997,683	3.3
25-29	28,544	4.4	28,569	4.4	1,076,401	3.6	1,052,862	3.5
30-34	28,072	4.4	28,742	4.5	1,225,584	4.0	1,202,386	4.0
35-39	25,233	3.9	27,611	4.3	1,352,966	4.5	1,340,049	4.4
40-44	19,587	3.0	22,547	3.5	1,259,454	4.2	1,262,505	4.2
45-49	14,557	2.3	17,135	2.7	1,095,062	3.6	1,100,172	3.6
50-54	11,187	1.7	13,672	2.1	933,430	3.1	940,671	3.1
55-59	8,279	1.3	10,346	1.6	711,543	2.3	726,616	2.4
60-64	6,296	1.0	8,177	1.3	594,639	2.0	618,721	2.0
65-69	4,913	0.8	6,177	1.0	546,963	1.8	594,675	2.0
70-74	3,379	0.5	4,474	0.7	439,309	1.4	543,723	1.8
75-79	2,183	0.3	3,125	0.5	312,463	1.0	447,345	1.5
80+	2,882	0.4	4,265	0.7	289,769	1.0	561,471	1.9
All Ages	314,577	49.0	327,835	51.0	14,997,596	49.5	15,302,826	50.5
Total		642,412				30,300,422		

Notes: 1 The Indian Register Population is as of December 31, 1998. Data has not been adjusted for late reporting of births. Therefore, the younger age groups (specifically 0-4) are under represented, and would be larger than it appears.
2 The "All Canadian" population includes the Registered Indian population. Figures are Preliminary Post-censal Estimates as of July 1, 1998.
3 The Registered Indian Population does not add up to the total of 642,414 due to 2 cases where the age is unknown.

Sources : Indian Register, DIAND 1998.
Statistics Canada, Annual Demographic Statistics 1998, March 1999 Cat. 91-213-XPB.

SECTION 2:

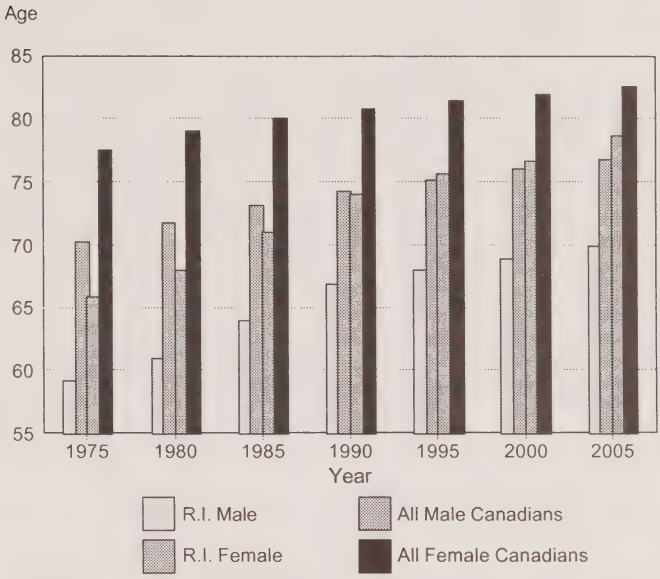
HEALTH

2.1 Life Expectancy

Highlights

- Life expectancy for Registered Indians at birth continues to approach parity with the general Canadian population.
- Despite the gains in life expectancy, a gap of approximately 6.5 years remains between the Registered Indian and Canadian populations in 1995.
- The life expectancy gap between the sexes in 1975 was 6.7 years in favour of females, and in 1995 the gap climbs to 7.7 years.

Figure 2.1 Projected Life Expectancy at Birth by Sex, Registered Indian Population and Canadian Population, Canada, 1975-2005



Note: Registered Indian life expectancy figures reported in 1998 BDD are slightly different then in this report.

Source: Population Projections of Registered Indians, 1998-2008, DIAND, 2000

2.1 Life Expectancy (continued)

Table 2.1 Projected Life Expectancy at Birth by Sex, Registered Indian Population and Canadian Population, Canada, 1975-2005

Year	Male			Female		
	Registered Indians	All Canadians	Gap	Registered Indians	All Canadians	Gap
1975	59.2	70.3	11.1	65.9	77.6	11.7
1980	60.9	71.8	10.9	68.0	79.0	11.0
1985	63.9	73.1	9.2	71.0	80.0	9.0
1990	66.9	74.3	7.4	74.0	80.8	6.8
1995	68.0	75.2	7.2	75.7	81.4	5.7
2000	*69.5*	*76.0*	*6.5*	*77.2*	*82.0*	*4.8*
2005	*71.0*	*76.8*	*5.8*	*78.7*	*82.6*	*3.9*

Note: Registered Indian life expectancy figures reported in 1998 BDD are slightly different then in this report.

Source: Population Projections of Registered Indians, 1998-2008, DIAND, 2000

Highlights

- Between 1975 and 2005, life expectancy for males is expected to increase from 59.2 to 71.0 years and for females from 65.9 to 78.7 years.
- In 1975 the gap between female Registered Indian and all Canadian populations was 11.7 and has decreased to 3.9 in 2005.
- The gap between male Registered Indians and all Canadians was 11.1 in 1975 and is only projected to decrease to 5.8 years in 2005.

SECTION 3:

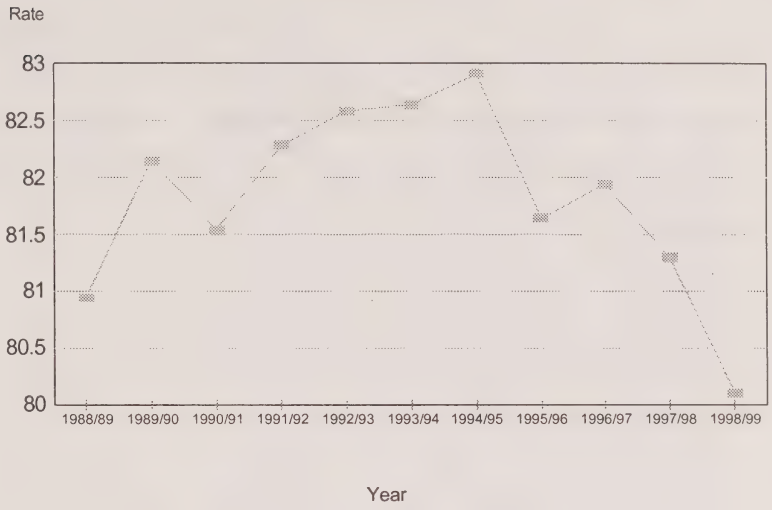
EDUCATION

3.1 Enrolment Population On-Reserve, Age 4-18

Highlights

- The total number of on-reserve children enrolled in kindergarten, elementary and secondary schools increased by 37% between 1988/89 and 1998/99, from 85,582 to 117,052.
- The percentage of Registered Indian school-aged children on-reserve enrolled in kindergarten, elementary and secondary schools remains stable.

Figure 3.1 Registered Indian Population On-Reserve, Canada, Age 4 - 18, Enrolment Rate, 1988/89 - 1998/99



Sources: 1988-1998 Indian Register, DIAND
1988-1998 Nominal Roll, Information Management Branch, DIAND

3.1 Enrolment Population On-Reserve, Age 4-18 (continued)

Table 3.1 Registered Indian Population On-Reserve, Age 4 -18, Enrolment Rate, Canada, 1988/89 - 1998/99

Year	Total Enrolment [2]	Registered Indian On-Reserve [1] Enrolment 4-18 Years	Registered Indian On-Reserve [1] Population 4-18 Years [3]	Enrolment Rate [4]
1988/89	85,582	75,217	92,927	80.9
1989/90	88,158	77,382	94,196	82.1
1990/91	92,018	79,299	97,256	81.5
1991/92	96,594	82,678	100,481	82.3
1992/93	100,890	85,691	103,771	82.6
1993/94	103,644	88,708	107,346	82.6
1994/95	107,091	92,097	111,082	82.9
1995/96	110,642	94,281	115,481	81.6
1996/97	112,060	96,772	118,100	81.9
1997/98	115,796	99,729	122,674	81.3
1998/99	117,052 [5]	101,214	126,323	80.1

Notes:1 On reserve includes Crown lands and settlements.
2 Total enrolment includes Registered Indians, non-Registered Indians and Inuit attending Grades Kindergarten 4 to 13 (where applicable) on reserve.
3 Excludes N.W.T. and Yukon as kindergarten, elementary and secondary education is funded by the territorial governments and not by DIAND.
4 The enrolment rate is calculated by dividing the Registered Indian Enrolment 4 to 18 yrs by the Registered Indian Population 4 to 18 yrs.
5 Excludes an estimation of 520 students from the Nuu-Chah-Nulth Tribal Council, which has negotiated a separate agreement with DIAND.

Sources: 1988-1998 Indian Register, DIAND
1988-1998 Nominal Roll, Information Management Branch, DIAND

3.2 Post-Secondary Enrolment

Highlight

➢ The number of Registered Indians and Inuit enrolled in post-secondary institutions almost doubled between 1988/89 and 1998/99, rising from 15,572 to 27,026.

Figure 3.2 Registered Indian and Inuit Population, Enrolled in Post-Secondary Institutions, Canada 1988/89 -1998/99

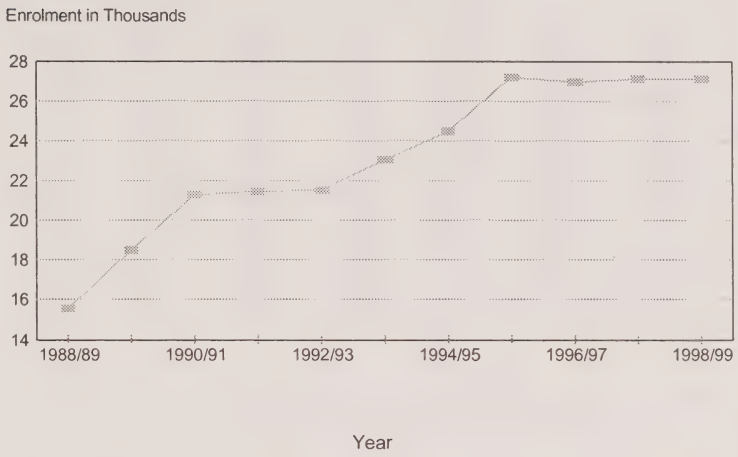


Table 3.2 Registered Indian and Inuit Population, Enrolled in Post-Secondary Institutions, Canada 1988/89 -1998/99

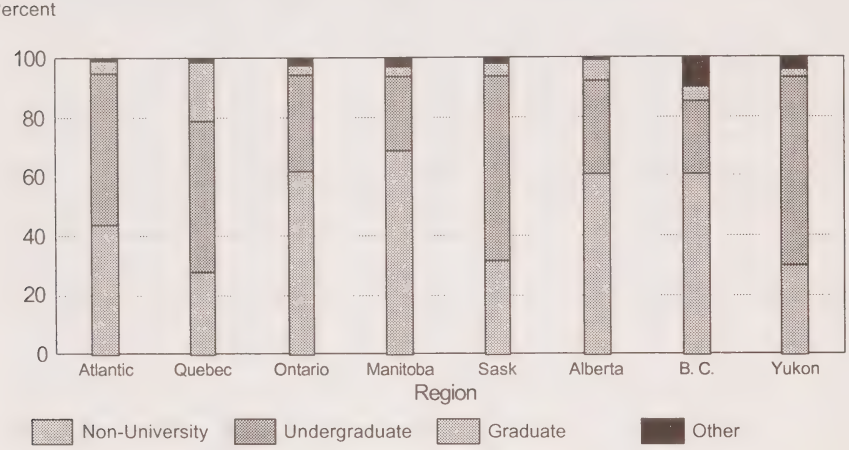
School Year [2]	Post-Secondary Enrolment [1]
1988/89	15,572
1989/90	18,535
1990/91	21,300
1991/92	21,442
1992/93	21,566
1993/94	23,068
1994/95	24,482
1995/96	27,183
1996/97	26,987
1997/98	27,172
1998/99	27,026 [3]

Notes: 1 Total number of Registered Indians and Inuit funded by DIAND and enrolled in post-secondary institutions.
2 Since 1988/89, numbers include students in the University and College Entry Program (UCEP).
3 The enrolment is an estimate that includes reported and non-reported counts.

Sources: 1988-1990 Education Branch, DIAND
1991-1998 Post-Secondary Database, Information Management Branch, DIAND

3.3 Post-Secondary Education Graduates

Figure 3.3 Distribution of Post-Secondary Graduates, by Region,1997/98



Notes 1 **Non University** includes non-university types of certificates or diplomas, **Undergraduate** includes Bachelor degrees, Professional degrees etc. **Graduate** includes Master's degrees, Ph.Ds etc., and **Other** includes special students, auditing specialization and all others.
2 The figures for Ontario include estimates for non-reported bands.
3 The figures for the Quebec, Saskatchewan and British Columbia regions do not include all bands.
4 The department only funds University and College Entrance Programs (UCEP) in N.W.T. The UCEP is a preparatory program and does not qualify as a graduate program. Post-secondary education for Inuit and Indian Students in the N.W.T. is funded by the territorial government.

Source: 1997/98 Post-secondary Database, information Management Branch, DIAND

Highlights

➢ In general, post-secondary education graduate rates reflect the population distribution of Registered Indians across Canada.

3.3 Post-Secondary Education Graduates (continued)

Table 3.3 Post-Secondary Graduates, by Region, 1997/98

Region	Non-University[1]	University Undergraduate[1]	University Graduate[1]	Other[1]	Total
Atlantic	86	99	9	0	**194**
Quebec [3]	85	149	59	2	**295**
Ontario [2]	825	423	41	27	**1,316**
Manitoba	466	172	20	18	**676**
Saskatchewan [3]	160	314	23	6	**503**
Alberta	178	91	22	0	**291**
B. C.[3]	442	177	33	70	**722**
Yukon	9	19	1	1	**30**
Total[4]	**2,251**	**1,444**	**208**	**124**	**4,027**

Notes 1 **Non University** includes non-university types of certificates or diplomas, **Undergraduate** includes Bachelor degrees, Professional degrees etc. **Graduate** includes Master's degrees, Ph.Ds etc., and **Other** includes special students, auditing specialization and all others.
2 The figures for Ontario include estimates for non-reported bands.
3 The figures for the Quebec, Saskatchewan and British Columbia regions do not include all bands.
4 The department only funds University and College Entrance Programs (UCEP) in N.W.T. The UCEP is a preparatory program and does not qualify as a graduate program. Post-secondary education for Inuit and Indian Students in the N.W.T. is funded by the territorial government.

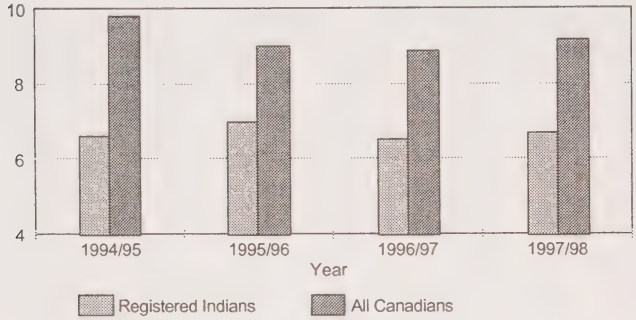
Source: 1997/98 Post-secondary Database, Information Management Branch, DIAND

Highlights

➢ Ontario and British Columbia account for over half of all Registered Indian and Inuit graduates in Canada in 1997/98.

3.4 Post-Secondary Enrolment Rate/Comparison

Figure 3.4 Full-Time Post-Secondary Enrolment Rates for Registered Indian Population Compared to All Canadians, Canada 1994/95 - 1997/98



Notes: 1 Includes university and community college full-time enrolment for the Fall snapshot date. The age group 17-34 was selected because most students enrolled in post-secondary institutions fall within this age group. However, Indian students tend to be older than other Canadians when they enroll in post-secondary institutions.

2 Data from the University Student Information System (USIS) and the Community College Student Information System (CCSIS) of Statistics Canada.

3 The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development only funds University and College Entrance Programs (UCEP) in N.W.T. The UCEP is a preparatory program and does not qualify as a graduate program. Post-secondary education for Inuit and Indian Students in the N.W.T. is funded by the territorial government.

4 Estimates were used to calculate the enrolled Registered Indian population due to inconsistent reporting.

Highlights

- The post-secondary enrolment rate for the Registered Indian Population aged 17-34 remained constant from 1994/95 to 1997/98.
- Over the same period, the post-secondary enrolment rate for Canadians aged 17-34 ranged from 9.8% to 9.2 %

Sources: Post-secondary database, Information Management Branch, DIAND
Indian Register, DIAND
Statistics Canada, Internal Bank of Education Statistics (IBES)
Statistics Canada, Annual Demographic Statistics 1996, Cat. No. 91-213 -XPB

3.4 Post-Secondary Enrolment Rate/Comparison

Table 3.4 Full-Time Post-Secondary Enrolment Rates for Registered Indian Population Compared to All Canadians, Canada 1994/95 - 1997/98 (Revised)

	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98
Registered Indians				
Enrolled Fulltime 17-34 [1,3,4]	12,551	13,608	12,725	13,230
Population aged 17-34	191,351	194,211	196,290	198,114
Enrolment Rate	6.6	7.0	6.5	6.7
All Canadian Population				
Enrolled Fulltime, aged 17-34 [1,2]	890,182	900,785	884,123	912,200
Population aged 17-34	9,072,457	10,015,283	9,969,822	9,929,016
Enrolment Rate	9.8	9.0	8.9	9.2

Notes: 1 Includes university and community college full-time enrolment for the Fall snapshot date. The age group 17-34 was selected because most students enrolled in post-secondary institutions fall within this age group. However, Indian students tend to be older than other Canadians when they enroll in post-secondary institutions.

2 Data from the University Student Information System (USIS) and the Community College Student Information System (CCSIS) of Statistics Canada.

3 The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development only funds University and College Entrance Programs (UCEP) in N.W.T. The UCEP is a preparatory program and does not qualify as a graduate program. Post-secondary education for Inuit and Indian Students in the N.W.T. is funded by the territorial government.

4 Estimates were used to calculate the enrolled Registered Indian population due to inconsistent reporting.

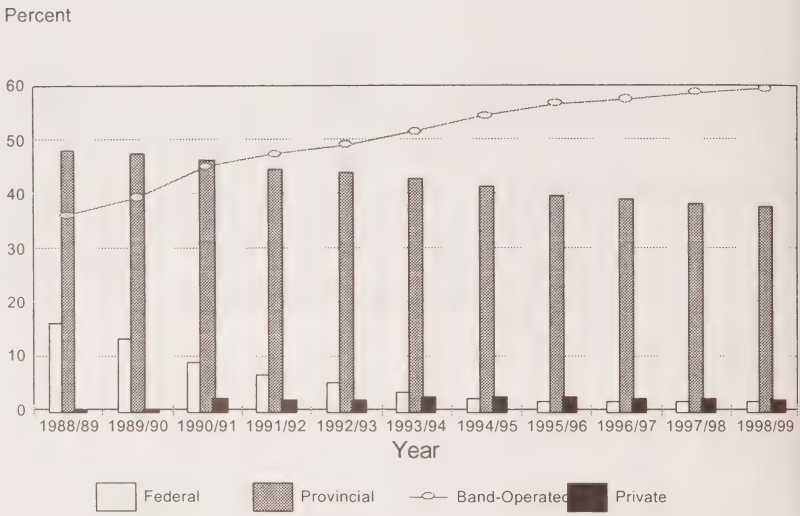
Sources: Post-secondary database, Information Management Branch, DIAND
Indian Register, DIAND
Statistics Canada, Internal Bank of Education Statistics (IBES)
Statistics Canada, Annual Demographic Statistics 1996, Cat. No. 91-213 -XPB

3.5 Enrolment by School Type

Highlights

- The proportion of children enrolled in band-operated schools is increasing while the proportion enrolled in schools operated by federal or other authorities is declining.
- The proportion of children enrolled in band-operated schools increased from 36.0 % in 1988/89 to 59.2% in 1998/99. The proportion of children enrolled in federal schools dropped to 1.5 % in 1998/99 from 16.1 % in 1988/89.

Figure 3.5 On-Reserve Indian Population Enrolment in Kindergarten, Elementary and Secondary Schools by School Type, Canada, 1988/98 - 1998/99



Source: 1988-1998 Nominal Roll, Information Management Branch, DIAND

3.5 Enrolment by School Type (continued)

Table 3.5 On-Reserve Population, Enrolment in Kindergarten, Elementary and Secondary Schools by School Type, Canada,1988/89 -1998/99

School Year	School Types									
	Federal		Provincial		Band-Operate		Private		Total	
	No. of Students	%	No. of Students	%	No. of Students	%	No. of Students	%	No. of Students	%
1988/89[1]	13,783	16.1	40,954	47.9	30,845	36.0	...	0.0	85,582	100
1989/90[1]	11,764	13.3	41,720	47.3	34,674	39.3	...	0.0	88,158	100
1990/91	8,052	8.8	41,501	46.1	40,513	45.0	1,952	2.1	92,018	100
1991/92	6,180	6.4	43,092	44.6	45,665	47.3	1,657	1.7	96,594	100
1992/93	5,096	5.1	44,418	44.0	49,426	49.0	1,950	1.9	100,890	100
1993/94	3,453	3.3	44,331	42.8	53,312	51.4	2,548	2.5	103,644	100
1994/95	2,219	2.1	44,118	41.2	58,139	54.3	2,615	2.4	107,091	100
1995/96	1,794	1.6	43,787	39.6	62,527	56.5	2,534	2.3	110,642	100
1996/97	1,842	1.6	43,751	39.0	64,247	57.3	2,220	2.0	112,060	100
1997/98	1,773	1.5	43,943	38.0	67,740	58.5	2,340	2.0	115,796	100
1998/99[2]	1,741	1.5	43,781	37.4	69,346	59.2	2,184	1.9	117,052	100

Notes: 1 Between 1987/88 and 1989/90 private school data were not coded separately and were combined into provincial school figures.

2 Excludes an estimated of 520 students enrolled in band schools from the Nuu-Chah-Nulth Tribal Council, B.C., which has negotiated a separate agreement with DIAND.

Source: 1988-1998 Nominal Roll, Information Management Branch, DIAND

Highlight

➢ The proportion of students enrolled in provincial/ private schools dropped from 47.9 % in 1988/89 to 39 % in 1998/99.

3.6 Band-Operated Schools

Figure 3.6 Percentage Increase of Band-Operated Schools, (1988/89 Base Year)



Highlight

- Indian bands are assuming more control in the delivery of education to Indian children living on reserve. Reflecting this fact, the number of band-operated schools increased by 66.4 % from 280 in 1988/89 to 466 in 1998/99.

Table 3.6 Number of Band-Operated Schools, Canada, 1988/89 - 1998/99

School Year	Band-Operated Schools	Percentage Increase
1988/89	280	
1989/90	300	7.1
1990/91	312	11.4
1991/92	329	17.5
1992/93	353	26.1
1993/94	372	32.9
1994/95	412	47.1
1995/96	429	53.2
1996/97	446	59.3
1997/98	448	60.0
1998/99	466	66.4

Note: 1 See Glossary for definition of Band-Operated School

Source: 1988-1998 Nominal Roll, Information Management Branch, DIAND.

3.7 Educational Space

Highlight

➢ In 1998/99, the space allocated for schools amounted to 839,494 square metres, an increase of 70.1% from 545,898 square metres recorded in 1989/90.

Figure 3.7 Percentage Change of Educational Space On-Reserve, Canada, 1989/90 - 1998/99 (Revised)



Table 3.7 Educational Space On Reserve, Canada, 1989/90 -1998/99 (Revised)

Fiscal Year	Square Meters	Percentage Change
1989/90 [1]	545,898	10.6
1990/91	591,363	8.3
1991/92	617,789	4.5
1992/93	642,568	4.0
1993/94	675,689	5.2
1994/95 [2]	709,310	5.0
1995/96	741,008	4.5
1996/97	782,264	5.6
1997/98	815,137	4.2
1998/99	839,494	3.0

Notes: 1Data prior to 1991/92 include on-reserve provincial and private schools. Data for 1991/92 and subsequent years exclude on-reserve provincial and private schools.
2 Data for 1994/95 were revised to reflect adjustments to the Capital Asset Management System after publication of the 1995 School Facilities/Joint School Agreements Summary Reports.

Source: Capital Asset Management System, DIAND.

SECTION 4:

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

4.1 Children In Care

Highlights

- The ratio of on-reserve Registered Indian children in care to on-reserve Registered Indian children aged 16 and under has remained stable for the last five years.
- Between 1992/93 and 1998/99, the ratio of Registered Indian children in care to Indian children aged 16 and under has fluctuated between 3.9 % and 4.4 %.

Figure 4.1 Average Number of On-Reserve Registered Indian Children In Care[1], Canada, 1992/93 -1998/99

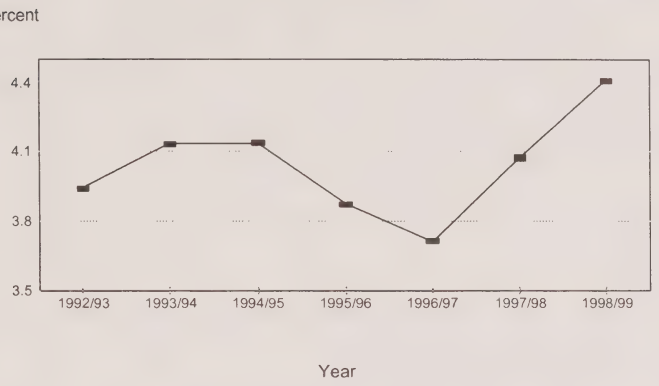


Table 4.1 Average Number of On-Reserve Registered Indian Children In Care[1], Canada, 1992/93 - 1998/99

Fiscal Year	Average No. of Children in Care[2,3,6]	No. of On-Reserve Children Aged 16 and under[4,5]	Percent of Children in Care [7]
1992/93	4,533	115,005	3.9
1993/94	4,939	119,475	4.1
1994/95	5,127	123,872	4.1
1995/96	4,953	127,932	3.9
1996/97	4,807	129,507	3.7
1997/98	5,434	133,355	4.1
1998/99	5,985	136,415	4.4

Notes: 1 See Glossary for definition.
2 The average number of children in care is obtained by dividing the total number of care-days by 365.
3 Child care cases do not include preventive and alternate approaches to child and family services.
4 Excludes residents in the N.W.T. and MIAWPUKEK in Newfoundland, as they are funded by the territorial/provincial government.
5 Registered Indian children in care were resident on a reserve, Crown Land or settlement prior to the provision of care.
6 The average number of children in care includes estimated figures.
7 The percent of On-Reserve Children in Care is the average divided by the number of On-Reserve Children age 16 yrs and under.

Sources: Children in Care: CIMD, DIAND Children aged 16 and under: 1992-1998 Indian Register, DIAND.

4.2 Adults In Care

Figure 4.2 Average Number of On-Reserve Registered Indian Adults In Care[1], Canada, 1992/93 -1998/99



Highlights

- Over the last seven years, the average number of on-reserve Registered Indian adults in residential or institutional care fluctuated around 3.2 per thousand.
- Although the proportion of the adult on-reserve Registered Indians in care has remained nearly constant, a 19 % increase in the number of Adults in institutional care occurred between 1992/93 to 1998/99.

Table 4.2 Average Number of On-Reserve Registered Indian Adults In Care[1], Canada, 1992/93 - 1998/99

Fiscal Year	Average No. of Adults in Care[2,3]	No. of On-Reserve Adults Aged 17 and over[4,5]	Adults in Care Per 1,000 Population [6]
1992/93	547	179,163	3.1
1993/94	591	184,852	3.2
1994/95	645	190,027	3.4
1995/96	666	196,597	3.4
1996/97	645	200,878	3.2
1997/98	655	207,535	3.2
1998/99	655	214,297	3.1

Notes: 1 See Glossary for definition.
2 The average number of adults in care is obtained by dividing the total number of care-days by 365.
3 Adult care cases do not include in-home and foster care.
4 Excludes residents in the N.W.T. and Miawpukek in Newfoundland, as they are funded by the territorial/provincial govt.
5 Registered Indian adults in care were resident on a reserve, Crown Land or settlement prior to the provision of care.
6 The ratio of Adults in Care is the average divided by the number of On-Reserve Adults aged 17 years and over multiplied by1,000.

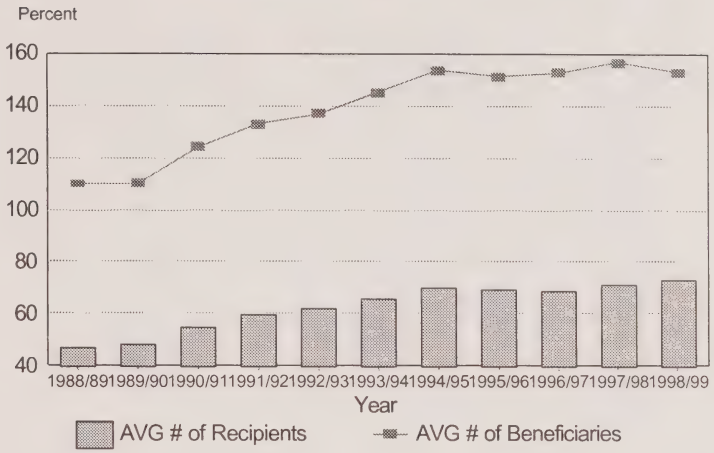
Sources: Adult in Care: Corporate Information Management Directorate, DIAND Adult aged 17 and over: Indian Register, DIAND.

4.3 Social Assistance Recipients and Beneficiaries

Highlights

- The average number of monthly social assistance beneficiaries on-reserve increased by 39.1 percent between 1989/90 and 1998/99.
- In numeric terms, about 110,000 beneficiaries were reported in 1989/90, increasing to approximately 153,000 by 1998/99.

Figure 4.3 Average Number of Social Assistance Recipients and Beneficiaries[1] On-Reserve per Month, Canada, 1989/90 - 1998/99



Notes 1See Glossary.
2 Excludes residents in the N.W.T. and Nfld. as they are funded by the territorial/provincial government.
3 Beneficiaries include recipients, their dependants and singles.
4 Starting in in 1988/89, all information appears as submitted by regions.
5 In 1991/92, unlike previous years, social assistance for Registered Indians living off reserve in Alberta and in Manitoba for 1992/93 was covered by the provincial government and is therefore not reflected in these numbers.
6 The decrease in the 1995-96 figures is due primarily to the exclusion of five (5) Yukon self-government bands.
7 The number of social assistance recipients is a combination of two data types : actuals and "fixed-volume" commitments.
8 The 1997/98 Social Assistance data was revised, as a result of the February 1999 Data Review.

Source: Information Management Branch, DIAND.

4.3 Social Assistance Recipients and Beneficiaries (continued)

Table 4.3 Average Number of Social Assistance Recipients and Beneficiaries[1] On-Reserve per Month, Canada, 1989/90 - 1998/99

Fiscal Year	Average Number of Recipients per Month [1,2,6,7]	Average Number of Beneficiaries per Month [1,2,3]
1988/89	46,892	110,056
1989/90	48,159	110,202
1990/91	54,487	124,057
1991/92 [4]	59,319	132,968
1992/93	61,818	137,022
1993/94	65,666	145,020
1994/95	69,890	153,613
1995/96 [5]	69,029	151,029
1996/97	68,790	152,746
1997/98 [8]	70,927	156,629
1998/99	72,612	153,097

Highlight

➢ The average number of social assistance beneficiaries fluctuated between 1995/96 and 1998/99.

Notes: 1 See Glossary for definition.
2 Excludes residents in the N.W.T. since they are funded by the territorial government.
3 Beneficiaries include number of persons in families and singles.
4 In 1991/92, unlike previous years, social assistance for Registered Indians off reserve in Alberta & in Manitoba for 1992/93 was covered by the provincial government and is therefore not reflected in these numbers.
5 The decrease in the 1995-96 figures is due primarily to the exclusion of five (5) Yukon self-government bands.
6 The number of Social Assistance Recipients is defined as a combination of the number of families and the number of singles.
7 The number of Social Assistance Recipients is a combination of two data types: Actuals and some estimates.
8 The 1997/98 Social Assistance data was revised, as a result of the February 1999 Data Review.

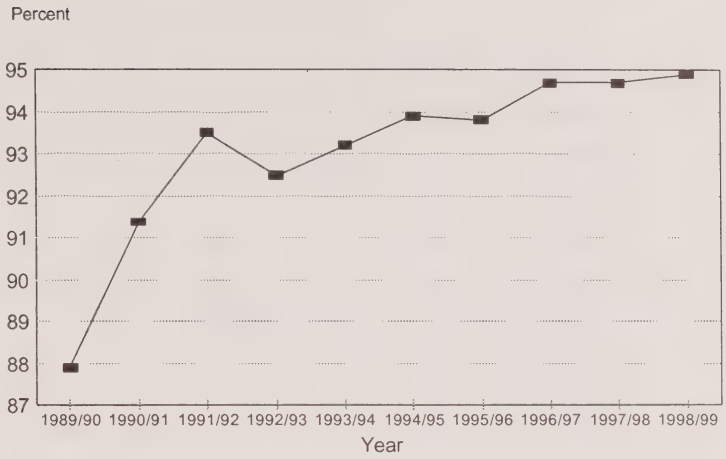
Source: Information Management Branch, DIAND.

4.4 Social Assistance Program

Highlights

- In 1998/99, Social Assistance was administered by 535 out of 565 eligible bands, with funding provided through a number of contribution arrangements.
- Since 1989/90 fiscal year, the percent of Bands administering the Social Assistance Program has increased from 87.9 % to 94.9 % in 1998/99 fiscal year.

Figure 4.4 Bands Administering the Social Assistance Program[1], Canada 1989/90 -1998/99



Source: Information Management Branch, DIAND.

4.4 Social Assistance Program (continued)

Table 4.4 Bands Administering the Social Assistance Program[1], Canada, 1988/89 -1998/99

Fiscal Year	Number of Bands [2]	Bands Administering the SA Program [3]	Percentage of Administering Bands
1989/90	565	497	87.9
1990/91	569	520	91.4
1991/92	570	533	93.5
1992/93	574	531	92.5
1993/94	575	536	93.2
1994/95 [4]	574	539	93.9
1995/96 [5]	566	531	93.8
1996/97	566	536	94.7
1997/98	565	535	94.7
1998/99	564	535	94.9

Notes:1See Glossary for definition.

2 Number of Bands is defined as the total number of bands which DIAND is responsible for funding Social Assistance. The number of bands shown above does not reflect the total number of bands identified in the Indian Register.

3 Number of Administering Bands is the total number of bands administering the Social Assistance Program, either directly or indirectly, through other bands, tribal councils, or under joint administration.

4 Data may be different from previous reports as regions may have adjusted data in the 1994/95 submission.

5 The decrease in the 1995-96 figures is due primarily to the exclusion of five (5) self-government bands in the Yukon.

Source: Information Management Branch, DIAND.

SECTION 5:

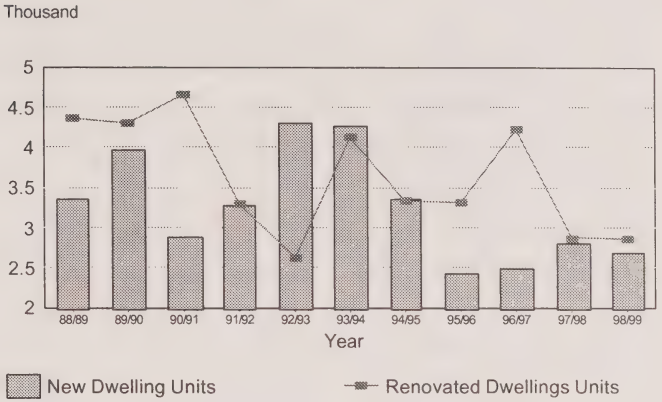
HOUSING

5.1 Dwellings On-Reserve

Highlights

- Between 1989/90 and 1998/99, an average of 3,250 new dwelling units per year were built on reserves.
- In 1998/99, 2,675 new dwelling units were constructed on reserve for First Nations.
- On average, 3,633 dwelling units were renovated every year between 1989/90 and 1998/99.
- In 1998/99, a total of 2,864 dwellings were refurbished on-reserve.

Figure 5.1 On-Reserve New and Renovated Dwelling Units[1], Canada, 1988/89 - 1998/99



Notes: 1See Glossary.
2 Excludes dwellings in the N.W.T. and Inuit communities of Northern Quebec, as well as dwellings of bands under the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement since 1984, and the Sechelt Band since 1986.
3 Includes dwelling construction funded through regular DIAND subsidy and Bill C-31 DIAND subsidy.
4 There was a change in the reporting method beginning in 1990/91. Instead of including both "starts" (but not completed) and "completions," as was done in previous years, only those units for which final inspection reports were received during the fiscal year were counted.
5 Data reported for 1997/1998 is as of August 31, 1998 and reflects adjustments made to the 1997/1998 Capital Management Database after publication of the 1997/1998 Performance Report.

Source: 1988-1998 Capital Asset Management System, Information Management Branch, DIAND.

5.1 Dwellings On-Reserve (continued)

Table 5.1 On-Reserve New and Renovated Dwelling Units[1], Canada, 1988/89 - 1998/99

Fiscal Year	Number of New Dwelling Units [2,3,5]	Number of Renovated Dwellings Units
1988/89	3,345	4,358
1989/90	3,958	4,301
1990/91 [4]	2,879	4,655
1991/92	3,281	3,288
1992/93	4,295	2,630
1993/94	4,254	4,126
1994/95	3,354	3,338
1995/96	2,427	3,310
1996/97	2,487	4,222
1997/98	2,798	2,870
1998/99	2,675	2,864

Notes: 1See Glossary.

2 Excludes dwellings in the N.W.T. and Inuit communities of Northern Quebec, as well as dwellings of bands under the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement since 1984, and the Sechelt Band since 1986.

3 Includes dwelling construction funded through regular DIAND subsidy and Bill C-31 DIAND subsidy.

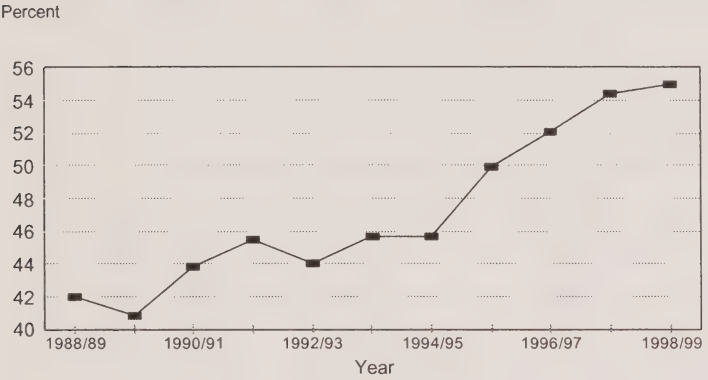
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5 Data reported for 1997/1998 is as of August 31, 1998 and reflects adjustments made to the 1997/1998 Capital Management Database after publication of the 1997/1998 Performance Report.

Source: 1988-1998 Capital Asset Management System, Information Management Branch, DIAND.

5.2 Dwellings/Infrastructure On-Reserve

Figure 5.2 Percent of On-Reserve Adequate Housing[1], Canada, 1988/89 - 1998/99



Highlight

➢ Adequate housing is defined as the number of housing units that do not require any minor or major renovations or replacement. In 1998/99, 55.0 % of dwellings on-reserve did not require renovations or replacement.

Table 5.2 On-Reserve Adequate Housing[1], Canada, 1988/89 -1998/99

Fiscal Year	Total Housing Units [2]	Number of Adequate Units	Percent of Adequate Units
1988/89	58,756	24,702	42.0
1989/90	60,509	24,659	40.8
1990/91	64,402	28,209	43.8
1991/92 [3]	67,282	30,633	45.5
1992/93	71,531	31,460	44.0
1993/94	73,683	33,665	45.7
1994/95	76,385	34,875	45.7
1995/96	78,187	39,020	49.9
1996/97	80,443	41,885	52.1
1997/98	83,008	45,153	54.4
1998/99	85,647	47,140	55.0

Notes:1 Adequate is defined as the number of housing units that do not require any minor or major renovations or replacement. This number is determined using the following formula:

Adequate Housing Units =Total Units-(Replacement+Major Renovation+Minor Renovation)

2 B.C. data excludes increases in infrastructure assets since 1987 for First Nations participating in Alternative Funding Arrangements.

3 1990/91 data were used for British Columbia in 1991/92

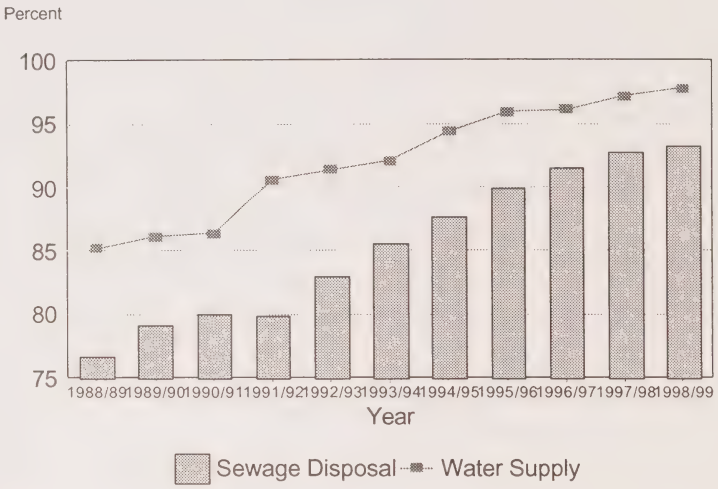
Source: 1988-1998 Capital Asset Management System, Information Management Branch, DIAND

5.3 Dwellings/Infrastructure/Water and Sewage On-Reserve

Highlights

- In 1998/99, 97.8% of dwellings on reserve had water delivery systems, compared to only 85.2 % of on reserve dwellings in 1988/89.
- The proportion of dwellings with sewage disposal systems increased from 76.6 % in 1988/89 to 93.2% in 1998/99.

Figure 5.3 On-Reserve Dwellings with Water Delivery Systems and Sewage Disposal Systems[1], Canada, 1988/89 - 1998/99[2]



Notes: 1 See Glossary for definitions of "Water Delivery System" and "Sewage Disposal System".
2 Data reported for 1997/1998 is as of August 31, 1998 and reflects adjustments made to the 1997/1999 Capital Management Database after publication of the 1998/99 Performance Report.

Source: 1988-1998 Capital Asset Management System, Information Management Branch, DIAND.

5.3 Dwellings/Infrastructure/Water and Sewage On-Reserve
(continued)

Table 5.3 On-Reserve Dwellings with Water Delivery Systems and Sewage Disposal Systems[1], Canada, 1988/89 - 1998/99 [2]

Fiscal Year	Adequate Water Supply		Adequate Sewage Disposal	
	No.	%	No.	%
1988/89	50,094	85.3	45,020	76.6
1989/90	52,081	86.1	47,839	79.1
1990/91	55,645	86.4	51,505	80.0
1991/92	60,956	90.6	53,784	79.9
1992/93	65,397	91.4	59,315	82.9
1993/94	67,826	92.1	63,069	85.6
1994/95	72,092	94.4	66,978	87.7
1995/96	74,945	95.9	70,287	89.9
1996/97	77,269	96.1	73,638	91.5
1997/98	80,674	97.2	76,916	92.7
1998/99	83,734	97.8	79,848	93.2

Notes: 1 See Glossary for definitions of "Water Delivery System" and "Sewage Disposal System".
2 Data reported for 1997/1998 is as of August 31, 1998 and reflects adjustments made to the 1997/1998 Capital Management Database after publication of the 1997/98 Performance Report.

Source: 1988-1998 Capital Asset Management System, Information Management Branch, DIAND.

SECTION 6:

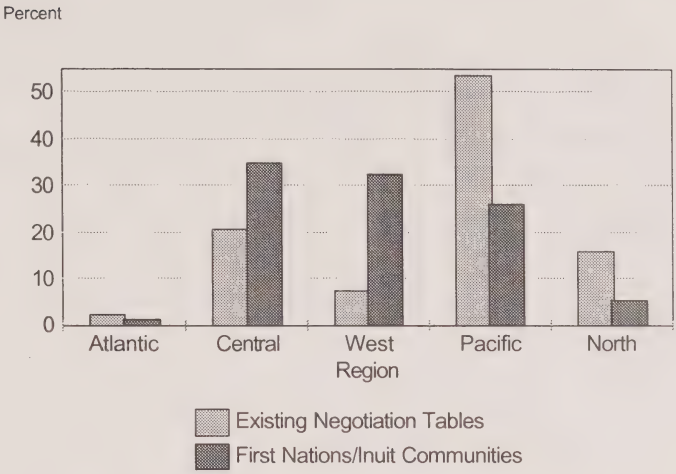
SELF-GOVERNMENT

6.1 Self-Government Negotiations

Highlights

- As of December 1997, self-government legislation has been enacted on behalf of the Sechelt Band of British Columbia and the Cree-Naskapi of Quebec.
- In September 1998 the Mi'kmaq Bands of Nova Scotia Education Agreement legislation was enacted.
- Self-government legislation has also been enacted on behalf of the following Yukon First Nations; Vuntut Gwitchin, the Nacho Nyak Dun, the Champagne and Aishihik, Teslin Tlingit, Little Salmon /Carmacks, Selkirk and Tr'on dëk Hwëch'in in conjunction with their comprehensive claims.

Figure 6.1 Self-Government Negotiations by Region, 1999



Notes: 1 See Glossary for definition of "Self-Government Negotiations".
2 A "Negotiation Table" is synonymous with a formal negotiation process.
3 This includes negotiation tables at which a framework agreement, or similar progress, has been achieved, through a variety of processes.

Key to Regions:
Atlantic includes Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick
Central includes Quebec, Ontario
West includes Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta
Pacific includes British Columbia
North includes the Northwest Territories and the Yukon

Source: 1999 Self Government Policy Directorate, DIAND.

6.1 Self-Government Negotiations (continued)

Table 6.1 Self-Government Negotiations by Region, 1999

Region	Existing Negotiation Tables [2,3]	Affected First Nations / Inuit Communities
Atlantic	2	7
Quebec	7	28
Ontario	10	148
Manitoba	2	63
Saskatchewan	2	79
Alberta	2	23
British Columbia	44	131
Yukon	10	14
N.W.T.	3	13
Canada Total	82	506

Notes: 1 See Glossary for definition of "Self-Government Negotiations".
2 A "Negotiation Table" is synonymous with a formal negotiation process.
3 This includes negotiation tables at which a framework agreement, or similar progress, has been achieved, through a variety of processes.

Source: 1999 Self Government Policy Directorate, DIAND.

Highlights

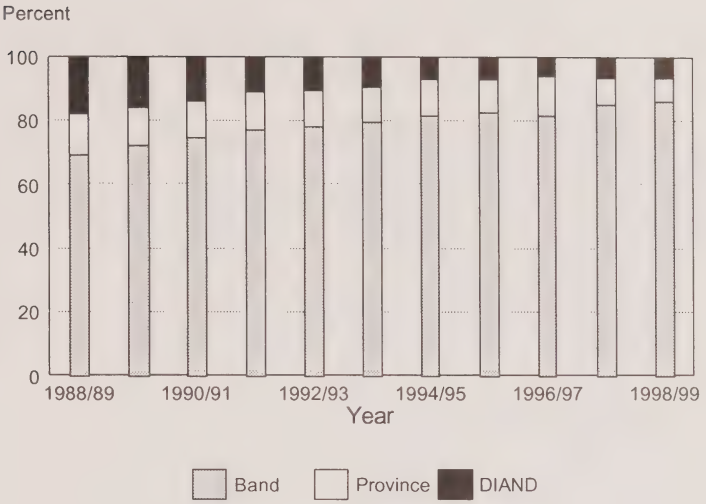
- Canada is currently engaged in self-government negotiations at more than 80 negotiation tables.
- These include comprehensive self-government negotiations, sectoral negotiations and self-government negotiations which are proceeding with a large number of communities in conjunction with their comprehensive land claims negotiations.
- A final agreement was signed with the Nisga'a Tribal Council (B.C.) in August 1998. Federal legislation was introduced to Parliament in the Fall of 1999.

6.2 Devolution

Highlights

- In 1998/99, First Nations and Inuit communities administered over 86.4 % of DIAND's Indian and Inuit Affairs Program expenditures through band councils, tribal councils, or other First Nation organizations.
- The number of authorized full-time equivalents (FTEs) in the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program has decreased steadily from 3,855 in 1987/88 to 1,991 in 1998/99, a 48 % decline.

Figure 6.2 Profile of Administrators of Expenditures, DIAND, 1987/88 - 1998/99



Source: 1987-1998 Band Service Profiles, Finance Branch, DIAND
1998-1999 Estimates, Part III - A Report on Plans and Priorities.

6.2 Devolution (continued)

Table 6.2 Devolution of Expenditures, DIAND 1987/88 - 1998/99

Fiscal Year	Band Administered (Current $)	%	Province Administered (Current $)	%	Department (DIAND) Administered (Current $)	%	IIAP Expenditures (Current $)	Indian & Inuit Affairs Program (Auth. FTEs) [3]
1987/88	$1,208,758,300	66.6	$247,677,900	13.6	$358,451,600	19.8	$1,814,887,800	3,855
1988/89	$1,386,290,600	69.1	$263,057,400	13.1	$357,904,100	17.8	$2,007,252,100	3,260
1989/90	$1,613,325,400	72	$275,507,700	12.3	$351,207,500	15.7	$2,240,040,600	2,917
1990/91	$1,867,056,400	74.5	$297,205,500	11.9	$340,190,900	13.6	$2,504,452,800	2,913
1991/92	$2,146,588,300	77.3	$335,577,300	12.1	$293,937,800	10.6	$2,776,103,400	2,682
1992/93	$2,359,800,000	78.6	$334,608,000	11.1	$309,484,100	10.3	$3,003,892,100	2,682
1993/94	$2,673,150,811	79.9	$360,028,800	10.8	$311,810,000	9.3	$3,344,989,611	2,567
1994/95	$2,868,833,766	81.9	$393,573,384	11.2	$240,621,423	6.9	$3,503,028,573	2,275
1995/96	$3,065,731,561	83.1	$373,997,022	10.1	$248,007,409	6.7	$3,687,735,992	2,092
1996/97	$3,179,249,715	81.8	$486,996,988	12.5	$221,460,680	5.7	$3,887,707,383	1,889
1997/98	$3,376,659,499	85.1	$340,370,427	8.6	$248,706,142	6.3	$3,965,736,068	1,755
1998/99	$3,833,125,063	86.4	$342,220,681	7.7	$260,261,082	5.9	$4,435,606,826	1,991

Notes: 1 The activity structure for Indian and Inuit Affairs program was reorganized in fiscal year 1996/97. A portion of the activity called Corporate Direction in fiscal year 1995/96 was transferred to the Administration Program for fiscal year 1996/97. Due to this fact, the actual expenditures and the FTE's showed in the 1996/97 Estimates, Part III, for fiscal years 1993/94 to 1995/96 was reallocated to the new structure.

2 Indian and Inuit Affairs Program expenditures figures may differ slightly from those shown in the Public Accounts of Canada.

3 Deployed across Canada.

Sources: 1987-1998 Band Service Profiles , Finance Branch, DIAND
1998-1999 Estimates, Part III A Report on Plans and Priorities.

SECTION 7:

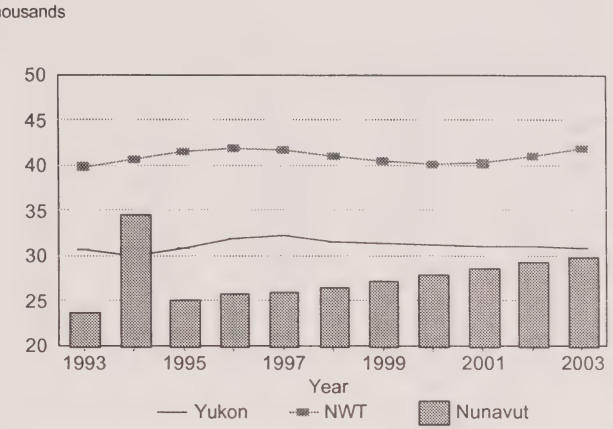
THE NORTH

7.1 Population in the North

Highlights

- April 1st, 1999 marked the creation of a third territory, Nunavut. Prior to the division of the Northwest Territories (NWT), the population for NWT was 67,468 (1998). Population figures shown here represent the split into Nunavut and Northwest Territories and reflects 1999 boundaries.
- According to these estimates, the population for Nunavut will continue to rise. Between 1993 and 2003, the population is expected to increase by 26% from 23,653 to 29,852 while the population for NWT will increase only slightly, (by 5%) from 39,896 to 41,884 over the same period.

Figure 7.1 Population, Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut, 1993 - 2003



Notes: 1 Estimates and Projections are as of July 1st for each particular year.
2 This is an update of one of the projection series published by the Population Projections Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada.

Sources: 1. Population Statistics for 1993 to 1998 found in: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics, 1998. Ottawa, Industry Canada 1998. Demography Division, Catalogue Number 91-213-XPB. Tables 1.15 and 1.16, Estimates of Population by Age and Sex, July 1, 1991 to 1998, pgs. 98 and 104. Nunavut and NWT after July 1, 1998 (According to 1999 boundaries), p 144-145.
2. Population Projections also found in: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics, 1998. Ottawa, Industry Canada 1998. Demography Division, Catalogue Number 91-213-XPB. Table 5.1, Projected Population by Age Group and Sex, Canada, Provinces, and Territories, July 1, 1999 to 2003, p.247 - 251. Nunavut and NWT after July 1, 1999 - 2003 (According to 1999 boundaries), p 253-254.

7.1 Population in the North (continued)

Table 7.1 Population, Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut, 1993 - 2003

Year	Yukon	NWT [4]	Nunavut[4]
1993 (ID)	30,619	39,896	23,653
1994 (ID)	30,047	40,667	34,490
1995 (ID)	30,887	41,522	25,053
1996 (PD)	31,938	41,829	25,741
1997 (PR)	32,239	41,814	25,983
1998 (PR)	31,651	41,015	26,453
1999 [3]	31,412	40,441	27,181
2000 [3]	31,248	40,176	27,916
2001 [3]	31,095	40,253	28,607
2002 [3]	30,950	41,025	29,252
2003 [3]	30,888	41,884	29,852

Highlight

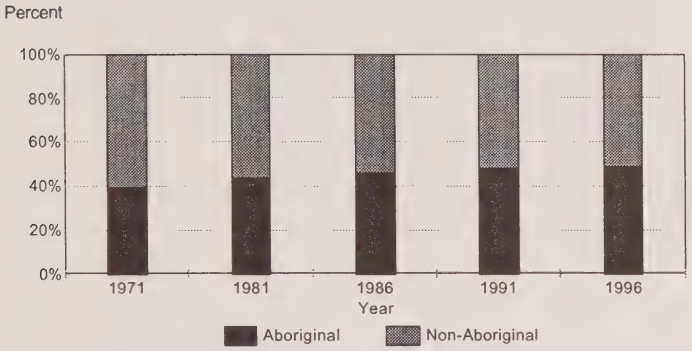
➢ The smallest projected increase in population for the North is in Yukon. In 1993 Yukon's population was 30,619 compared to a projected increase of 1% in 2003 to 30,888.

Notes: 1. **ID** refers to Final intercensal estimates; **PD** Final postcensal estimates, **PR** Updated postcensal estimates.
2. Estimates and Projections are as of July 1st for each particular year.
3. This is an update of one of the projection series published by the Population Projections Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada.
4. 1993 - 2003 population estimates and projections for NWT and Nunavut are according to 1999 geographic boundaries. To calculate the total population for NWT prior to the 1999 split into 2 territories, add the NWT and Nunavut figures shown in this table.

Sources: 1. Population Statistics for 1993 to 1998 found in: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics, 1998. Ottawa, Industry Canada 1998. Demography Division, Catalogue Number 91-213-XPB. Tables 1.15 and 1.16, Estimates of Population by Age and Sex, July 1, 1991 to 1998, pgs. 98 and 104. Nunavut and NWT after July 1, 1998 (According to 1999 boundaries), p 144-145.
2. Population Projections also found in: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics, 1998. Ottawa, Industry Canada 1998. Demography Division, Catalogue Number 91-213-XPB. Table 5.1, Projected Population by Age Group and Sex, Canada, Provinces, and Territories, July 1, 1999 to 2003, p. 247 - 251. Nunavut and NWT after July 1, 1999 to 2003 (According to 1999 boundaries), p 253-254.

7.2 Aboriginal Composition in the North

Figure 7.2 Total population in the North (Northwest Territories and Yukon) showing percentage of Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal people, 1971,1981,1986,1991 and1996. (Revised)



Sources: 1971, 1981, 1986, 1991 and 1996 Census of Population, DIAND Core and Custom Tabulations.

Highlights

- As a percentage of the total population, the Aboriginal population of Yukon increased from 14.1% in 1971 to 21.0 % in 1996.
- The proportion of Aboriginal peoples in the northwest Territories over the same period also increased substantially, rising from 53.4% in 1971 to 62.1 % in 1996.

- In 1996, the Ethnic Composition in the North can be compared across three territories. The percentage of Yukon's population who are Aboriginal is 21.0%. Comparatively, 47.7% of Northwest Territories' population is Aboriginal while 84.6% of Nunavut's population is Aboriginal. 75.1% of Nunavut's Aboriginal population is Inuit.

7.2 Aboriginal Composition in the North (continued)

Table 7.2 Total Population by Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Ethnic Composition, for Yukon and Northwest Territories, 1971- 1996 Census[1] and for Nunavut and Northwest Territories, 1996 Census. (Revised)

	1971		1981		1986		1991		1996 [1]	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
YUKON										
Aboriginal	2,590	14.1	4,045	17.5	4,995	21.4	6,225	22.5	6,440	21.0
Inuit	10	0.1	95	0.4	55	0.2	135	0.5	25	0.1
NAI [3]	2,580	14.0	3,760	16.3	4,710	20.2	5,665	20.5	3,480	11.4
Métis	-	-	190	0.8	165	0.7	380	1.4	110	0.4
Multiple Aboriginal	-	-	-	-	65	0.3	45	0.2	2,820	9.2
Non-Aboriginal	15,798	85.9	19,030	82.5	18,365	78.6	21,430	77.5	24,210	79.0
Total Population	18,388	100.0	23,075	100.0	23,360	100.0	27,655	100.0	30,650	100.0
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES										
Aboriginal	18,580	53.4	26,430	58.0	30,530	58.7	34,765	60.5	39,850	62.1
Inuit	11,400	32.8	15,910	34.9	18,135	34.9	20,825	36.3	21,670	33.8
NAI [3]	7,180	20.6	7,930	17.4	8,435	16.2	9,915	17.3	1,275	2.0
Métis	-	-	2,590	5.7	2,970	5.7	3,310	5.8	9,810	15.3
Multiple Aboriginal	-	-	-	-	1,000	1.9	715	1.2	7,100	11.1
Non-Aboriginal	16,225	46.6	19,110	42.0	21,490	41.3	22,665	39.5	24,270	37.8
Total Population	34,805	100.0	45,540	100.0	52,020	100.0	57,430	100.0	64,125	100.0
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES (1999 Boundaries) [2]										
Aboriginal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,635	47.7
Inuit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,825	7.2
NAI [3]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,755	25.0
Métis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,255	3.2
Multiple Aboriginal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,805	12.3
Non-Aboriginal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,400	52.3
Total Population	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,035	100.0
NUNAVUT (1999 Boundaries) [2]										
Aboriginal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,215	84.6
Inuit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,850	75.1
NAI [3]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	0.2
Métis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	0.1
Multiple Aboriginal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,290	9.1
Non-Aboriginal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,875	15.4
Total Population	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,090	100.0

Note : 1. 1996 figures differ from last year's edition of BDD. These numbers represent a comparable count to previous census years and are based on Aboriginal Ancestry only, question #17 in the 1996 Census.
2. Data for Northwest Territories and Nunavut are based on the 1999 boundaries.
3. NAI refers to North American Indian

Source: 1971, 1981, 1986, 1991 and 1996 Census of Population, DIAND Core and Custom Tabulations.

7.3 Mortality in the North

Highlights

- In 1997, the mortality rate for Yukon is the same as the 10 year average (1988-1997) of 4.2 deaths per thousand population. The highest rate during the same period occurred in 1988 and 1995 (5.1 deaths per thousand) while the lowest rate occurred in 1989 (3.5 deaths per thousand).
- In Northwest Territories between 1988 and 1997 the lowest mortality rate occurred in 1997 (3.2 deaths per thousand population). This down from the average over the same period of 3.9 deaths per thousand.

Figure 7.3 Mortality Rates(per 1,000) in Yukon and Northwest Territories, 1988 -1997 (Revised)

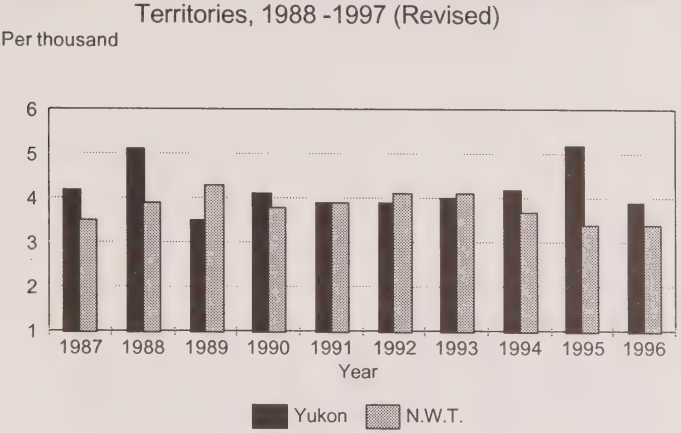


Table 7.3 Mortality Rates(per 1,000) in Yukon and Northwest Territories,1988 -1997 (Revised)

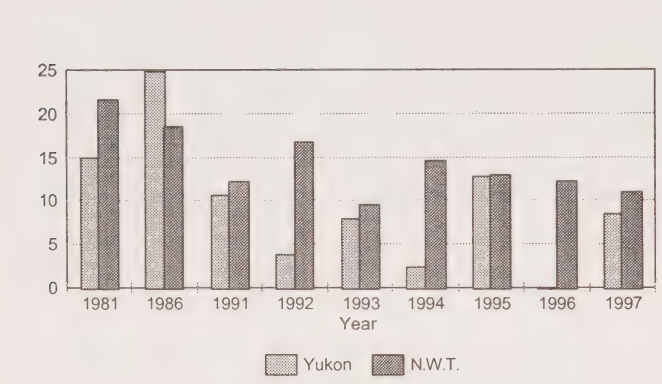
Year	Yukon	N.W.T.
1988	5.1	3.9
1989	3.5	4.4
1990	4.1	3.9
1991	3.9	3.9
1992	3.9	4.1
1993	4.0	4.1
1994	4.1	3.7
1995	5.1	3.4
1996	3.8	4.0
1997(P)	4.2	3.2

Note: **(P)** refers to Preliminary data.

Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics,1998 Cat. No. 91-213-XPB.

7.4 Infant Mortality in the North

Figure 7.4 Infant Mortality Rates(per 1,000 live births) in Yukon and Northwest Territories 1981,1986,1991 - 1997



Source: Statistics Canada. Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada in 1998-99 Catalogue Number 91-209-XPE.

Highlights

- Though infant mortality rates remain higher in Northwest Territories than in Yukon, they have been declining in Northwest Territories since 1981. From 21.5 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1981 to 10.9 deaths in 1997.
- From one year to the next, the infant mortality rate fluctuates more in Yukon than it does in Northwest Territories. Overall, the rate in Yukon has declined from 14.9 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1981 to a rate of 8.4 in 1997.

7.4 Infant Mortality in the North (continued)

Highlight

➢ Because of the small populations involved, random fluctuations in rates from year to year are to be expected. As such, presentation of data using five year intervals limits some of the natural fluctuation associated with plotting year-over-year mortality rates. This approach permits the simple identification of deeper trends occurring within the infant mortality data series.

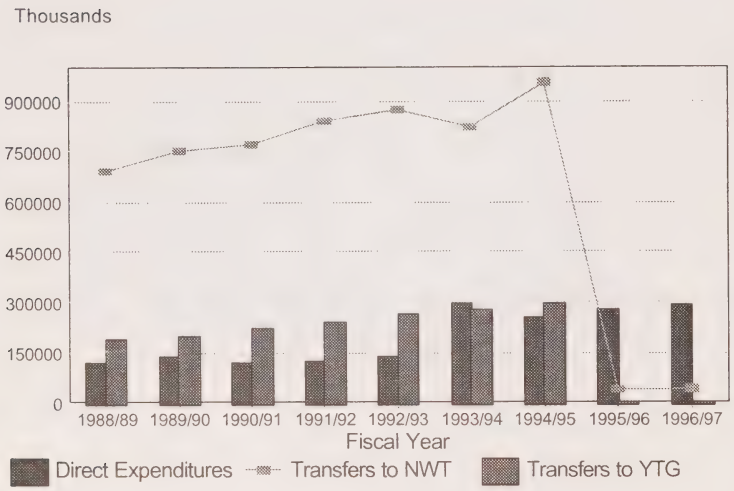
Table 7.4 Infant Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births) in Yukon and Northwest Territories 1981, 1986, 1991 - 1997

Year	Yukon	N.W.T.
1981	14.9	21.5
1986	24.8	18.6
1991	10.6	12.2
1992	3.8	16.7
1993	7.9	9.6
1994	2.3	14.6
1995	12.8	13.0
1996	0.0	12.2
1997	8.4	10.9

Source: Statistics Canada. Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada in 1998-99 Catalogue Number 91-209-XPE.

7.5 DIAND Expenditures in the North

Figure 7.5 Components of DIAND Expenditures in the North, 1988-1989 to 1994-1995 (Actual), 1995-1996 (Forecast) and 1996-1997 (Planned)



Highlights

- For the period 1991/92 to 1994/95 inclusive, transfers to the territorial governments from DIAND increased in every fiscal year.
- The decline in DIAND Total Expenditures observed in 1995/1996 is due to the transferred responsibility of the Formula Funding Grants to the Department of Finance.

Source: Annual Northern Expenditure Plan 1996-1997, DIAND, Ottawa.

7.5 DIAND Expenditures in the North (continued)

Table 7.5 DIAND Expenditures in the North, 1988-1989 to 1994-1995 (Actual), 1995-1996 (Forecast) and 1996-1997 (Planned)

Type	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96 forecast	1996/ plann
Direct Expenditures by Area of Principal Benefit									
Yukon	44,983	61,013	58,374	64,887	65,602	72,850	80,181	77,102	93,
Northwest Territories	26,102	26,274	28,520	29,997	41,466	171,683	128,095	157,352	157,
North Generally	48,370	51,409	30,490	29,337	33,108	53,217	49,416	43,705	41,
TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURES	**119,455**	**138,696**	**117,384**	**124,221**	**140,176**	**297,750**	**257,692**	**278,159**	**292,**
Total Transfers[2] to Territorial Governments									
Yukon	189,465	200,141	222,403	239,501	265,018	277,300	297,938	3,829	2,
Northwest Territories	692,441	752,824	772,038	842,789	874,943	824,141	956,423	39,971	40,
Direct Expenditures	119,455	138,696	117,384	124,221	140,176	297,750	257,692	278,159	292,
Total Expenditure[3] (Current dollars)	**1,001,361**	**1,091,661**	**1,111,825**	**1,206,511**	**1,280,137**	**1,399,191**	**1,512,053**	**321,959**	**335,**
Total Expenditure (Constant 1992 dollars)[4]	**1,110,772**	**1,159,799**	**1,147,394**	**1,219,314**	**1,275,672**	**1,378,513**	**1,468,726**	**305,102**	**313,**

Notes: 1. The Annual Northern Expenditure Plan used to update this table includes actual figures for 1994-1995 and forecast and planned figures for 1995-1996 and 1996-1997 respectively. These represent updated data series since the last publication and will therefore be different than previously published statistics.
2. Total Transfers to Territorial Governments = Formula Transfers + Other Transfers
3. Total DIAND Expenditure (Current dollars) = Transfers to Yukon + Transfers to Northwest Territories + Direct Expenditures.
4. Constant dollar series is obtained by deflating total DIAND expenditures by Statistics Canada's Consumer Price Index for gross domestic product at market prices, 1992=100. The deflator for each fiscal year was calculated by taking the mean of the indices in the four quarters of April 1 to March 31.

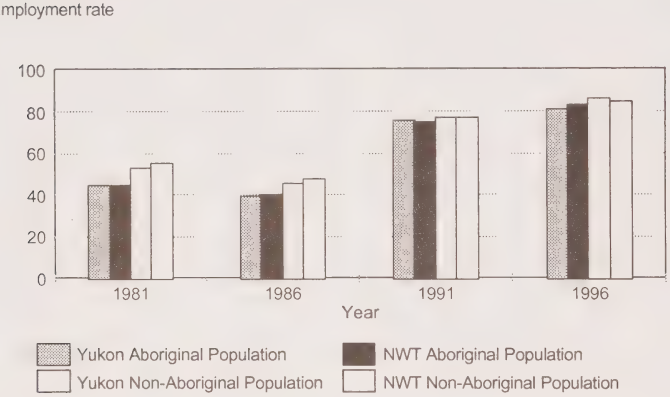
Source: Annual Northern Expenditure Plan 1996-1997, DIAND, Ottawa.

Highlight

➢ By 1991/92, direct expenditures began to rise again owing to the implementation of the Arctic Environmental Strategy. Reflecting the impact of the Nunavut land claim, direct expenditures more than doubled in 1993/94 with a statutory payment of $121.8 million. This, coupled with a $15.0 million increase for the Nunavut land claim accounts for most of the increase in direct expenditures in the middle 1990s.

7.6 Employment in the North

Figure 7.6 Employment Rates for Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal people 15 years of age and over, Yukon and Northwest Territories, 1981, 1986, 1991 and 1996.



Highlights

- Since 1981, the percentage of employed Aboriginals aged 15 and over has increased in both territories.
- However, the Aboriginal employment population ratios in Northwest Territories and Yukon remain substantially lower than those for non-Aboriginals.

Note : 1 Data for Northwest Territories and Nunavut are based on the 1999 boundaries.
2 See Census Aboriginal Definitions in the glossary.

Source: 1981, 1986, 1991 and 1996 (Table 11) Census of Population, DIAND Core Tabulations.

7.6 Employment in the North (continued)

Table 7.6 Selected Employment Characteristics for Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal people, 15 years of age and over, Yukon and Northwest Territories, 1981, 1986, 1991 and 1996

	1981		1986		1991		1996	
	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal
YUKON								
Population 15+	2,615	14,370	3,395	14,095	4,330	16,525	4,710	18,560
Employed	1,165	10,820	1,520	10,495	2,300	12,740	2,605	14,240
Employment/Population Ratio	44.6	75.3	44.8	74.5	53.1	77.1	55.3	76.7
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES								
Population 15+	15,380	14,285	18,675	16,255	21,390	17,165	24,435	18,710
Employed	6,090	11,520	7,505	13,445	9,740	14,740	11,725	15,870
Employment/Population Ratio	39.6	80.6	40.2	82.7	45.5	85.9	48.0	84.8
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES (1999 Boundaries) [1]								
Population 15+	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,220	15,480
Employed	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,000	12,920
Employment/Population Ratio	-	-	-	-	-	-	49.1	83.5
NUNAVUT (1999 Boundaries) [1]								
Population 15+	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,215	3,225
Employed	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,725	2,950
Employment/Population Ratio	-	-	-	-	-	-	46.9	91.5

Note : 1 Data for Northwest Territories and Nunavut are based on the 1999 boundaries.
2 See Census Aboriginal Definitions in the glossary.

Source: 1981, 1986, 1991 and 1996 (Table 11) Census of Population, DIAND Core Tabulations.

Highlight

➢ The Aboriginal Employment/Population Ratio was slightly higher in Northwest Territories at 49.1%, compared to 46.9% in Nunavut. This is considerably lower than ratio for the Non-Aboriginal population, especially in Nunavut where 91.5% of the Non-aboriginal population 15 years and over are employed.

SECTION 8:

ADDITIONAL TOPICS

8.1 Lands

Highlights

- DIAND administered land transactions for 2,567 reserves in fiscal year 1998/99, totalling 2,945,110.2 hectares across Canada. To establish perspective, this represents an area approximately equivalent in size to Vancouver Island.
- The volume and complexity of land transactions are increasing as economic development is promoted by First Nations, corporations and individuals.

Figure 8.1 Land Administered by DIAND,1989/90 - 1998/99
Reserves

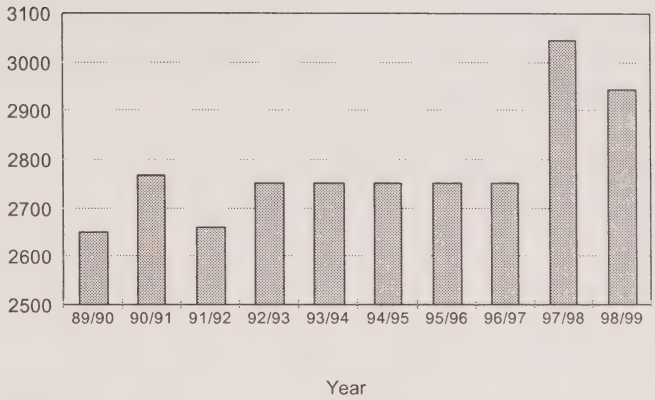


Table 8.1 Land Administered by DIAND,1989 - 1999

Fiscal Year	Number of Reserves	Amount of land (hectares)	Number of bands
1989/90	2,263	2,649,000.0	596
1990/91	2,308	2,768,000.0	601
1991/92	2,330	2,658,000.0	603
1992/93	2,364	2,750,000.0	604
1993/94	2,370	2,750,957.0	605
1994/95	2,370	2,750,957.0	607
1995/96	2,376	2,751,603.0	608
1996/97	2,406	2,751,342.0	608
1997/98	2,497	3,044,088.1	608
1998/99	2,567	2,945,110.2	610

Note: The substantial increase in the number of reserves is a result of Treaty Land Entitlement Settlement in Saskatchewan.

Sources: Indian Lands Registry System, DIAND.
1998 Indian Register, DIAND

8.2 Specific Claims

Highlights

➢ During fiscal year 1998-1999, the Specific Claims Branch settled 23 specific claims involving 20 First Nations, for a total expenditure of $60 million. Since the inception of the program and up to March 31, 1999, the Branch has settled 200 specific and treaty land entitlement claims amounting to $900 million.

➢ As of March 31, 1999, 139 specific claims were under negotiation, with a further 302 under assessment.

8.3 Community Economic Development Organizations (CEDOs)

Highlights

- Community Economic Development Organizations (CEDOs) are managed by, and accountable to, First Nations communities. They assume responsibility for the delivery of programs and services previously provided by the department. DIAND regional offices work in partnership with CEDOs to establish First Nation control over local program priorities, expenditures, design, delivery and advisory services.

Figure 8.3 Total Number of All Types of Community Economic Development Organizations (CEDOs), Canada 1988/89 - 1998/99

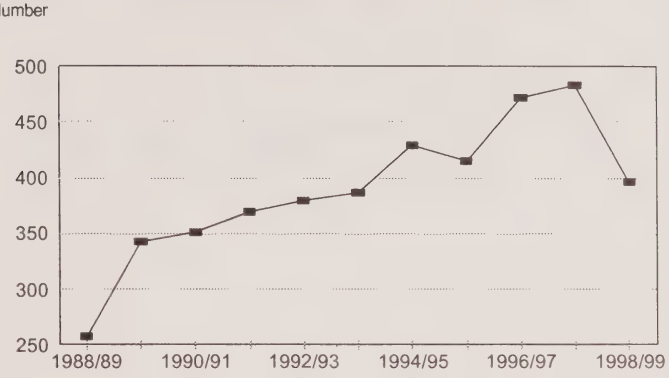


Table 8.3 Total Number of All Types of Community Economic Development Organizations (CEDOs), Canada 1988/89 - 1998/99

Fiscal Year	Total CEDOs All Types
1988/89	258
1989/90	343
1990/91	351
1991/92	369
1992/93	379
1993/94	386
1994/95	429
1995/96	415
1996/97	471
1997/98	483[1]
1998/99	397[2]

Notes: 1 Data may differ from previously reported numbers due to revisions to the database.
2 Number of CEDOs that provided an "acceptable" Economic Development Report as of September 22, 1999.

Source: 1988-1998 Information Management Branch, DIAND.

GLOSSARY

Glossary

Aboriginal Census Definitions: The 1996 Aboriginal population presented in this publication includes those who reported themselves as registered, and/or as having Aboriginal identity, and/or Aboriginal Ethnic Origins, and/or having band membership. Undercoverage in the 1996 Census was considerably higher among Aboriginal people than among other segments of the population due to the fact that enumeration was not permitted, or was interrupted, before it could be completed on 77 Indian reserves and settlements. These had a population estimated at 44,000 persons. In 1986 and 1991, respondents with Aboriginal origins were to indicate that they were either North American Indian (NAI), Métis or Inuit/Eskimo. In 1981, respondents with Aboriginal origins were to indicate the origins of status or registered Indian, non-status Indian, Métis or Inuit. In 1971, the respondent's paternal ancestry was to be reported, if multiple ethnic origins were reported only one origin was captured, resulting in one ethnic origin per respondent. Source: Statistics Canada Cat. No 11-001.

Adults in Care: DIAND provides funding for care in Type I and II institutions which may be located on reserve or operated by the province. Individuals are assessed according to provincial standards to determine the level of care required. Residents of institutions are generally elderly and disabled persons in need of supervision and assistance.
Type I: "...required by a person who is ambulant and/or independently mobile, who has decreased physical and/or mental faculties, who requires primarily supervision and/or assistance with activities of daily living and provision for meeting psycho-social needs through social and recreational services. The period of time during which care is required is indeterminate and related to the individual condition";
Type II:"...required by a person with a relatively stabilized (physical or mental) chronic disease or functional disability, who, having reached the apparent limit of his recovery, is not likely to change in the near future, who has relatively little need for the diagnostic and therapeutic services of a hospital but who requires availability of personal care on a continuing 24-hour basis, with medical and professional nursing supervision and provision for meeting psycho-social needs. The period of time during which care is required is unpredictable but usually consists of a matter of months or years".
From Adult Long Term Institutional Care, Report of the Sub-Committee on Special Services in Hospitals, 1984.

Glossary (continued)

Average Annual Growth Rate: The formula used to calculate average annual growth rates was: AAGR = (X1 / X0) 1/n - 1 where: X1 = data for the most recent year in period X0 = data for the earliest year in period n = length of period (years).

Bill C-31: "Passed by Parliament in June 1985, Bill C-31 contained important amendments to the Indian Act. It had three principal goals: to eliminate discrimination based on gender and marital status in the Indian Act; to restore Indian status to victims of past discrimination; and to enable Indian bands to assume control over their membership. "As a result of Bill C-31, the Indian Act now essentially treats men and women equally when determining status, and prevents anyone from gaining or losing status through marriage". (Source: Lands, Revenues and Trust Review, Phase II Report DIAND)

Children in Care: The number of children who were placed away from parental care to protect them from neglect and/or abuse, or to prevent neglect and/or abuse either in foster care, group homes or institutional care.

Devolution: Refers to the transfer of services and programs from DIAND control to Indian bands, tribal councils and other Indian authorities (Table 6.2)

Dwellings: Defined as self-contained living accommodations (with at least one separate bedroom), and considered to be a main residence, irrespective of occupancy, level of completeness, or need for renovation or replacement.

Geographic Zones:
Urban: A zone where a band is located within 50 km from the nearest service centre having year-round road access.
Rural: A zone where a band is located between 50 km and 350 km from the nearest service centre having year-round road access.
Remote: A zone where a band is located over 350 km from the nearest service centre having year-round road access.
Special Access: A zone where a band has no year-round road access to the nearest service centre and, as a result, experiences a higher cost of transportation.
Service Centre: A community where the following services are available:
a) - supplies, material and equipment (ie. construction, office)
b) - a pool of skilled or semi-skilled labour
c) - at least one financial institution, and d) - provincial and federal services.

Glossary (continued)

Indian Register: "The Indian Register is a list of Registered Indians (as defined in the Indian Act) kept by DIAND. Information on this list concerning the demographic characteristics of the Indian population is updated regularly by band officials and published for December 31 of each year".

Life Expectancy: "Is an estimation of the average number of years of life remaining to each member of a group of persons. It is calculated on the basis of observed age-specific mortality rates at any particular moment in time, assuming that the risks of dying remain constant from the moment of estimation until the death of all members of the group" (Source: Wilkins, Russell, Health Status in Canada, 1926-1976, Institute for Research on Public Policy, May 1980).

Population Served: Vital statistics are reported by the regions and represent individuals served by the Medical Services Branch (MSB, Health Canada). The population at risk should be population served, not total registered Indian population. Crude rates are calculated using population served as reported by the regions. MSB data are subject to variations in coverage. Some regions obtain statistics for both on- and off-reserve Indians (Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Yukon), whereas other regions obtain figures for most on-reserve Indians only (Atlantic and Ontario). In Quebec, statistics cover less than half of the on-reserve Indians since 1990. The coverage excludes Indians in British Columbia and, since 1987, those living in the Northwest Territories, due to the transfer of health services to the Government of the Northwest Territories.

Recipients: Are defined as those individuals who receive social assistance payments whereas Beneficiaries are the total number of recipients plus dependants.

Reserves: As defined in the Indian Act is a tract of land, the legal title to which is vested in her majesty that has been set apart by her majesty for the use and benefit of a band. There are now 2,516 Indian reserves across Canada.

Self-Government Negotiations: Is the process in which government authority is transferred to Indian and Inuit people. The following steps are required:
Substantive negotiations: negotiations leading directly to new arrangements that will be effected through legislation.

Glossary (continued)

Framework negotiations: terms of reference for negotiations include a community's itemization of the authorities desired beyond the Indian Act, the proposed modifications to its governing structures and the new legislative arrangements sought to enable these changes. Also included are work plans and budgets for substantive negotiations and the ratification process for any agreements.

Sewage Disposal System: Includes the presence of lift stations, septic systems, force mains, sewage collection mains, manholes, service connections, treatment plants, lagoons and outfall sewers and appurtenances, but excludes plumbing and fixtures.

Social Assistance: Social assistance can be defined as various types of income-supplement payments made to First Nations members - including money for housing, heat, utilities, food and clothing - in cases where families or individuals do not have adequate income from employment to cover these expenses. These payments may be made year-round or on a seasonal basis according to changing needs. In some cases, specialized employment programs are offered by band councils for social assistance recipients to supplement their incomes. Social assistance programs may be administered directly by First Nations or on a project-by-project basis with DIAND funding.

Specific Claim: The Specific Claims Branch is responsible for the assessment, negotiation and settlement, or other form of final disposition, of Indian claims against Canada, which are submitted to the government under this program.

Water Delivery System: Refers to the presence of a water delivery system (i.e., piped, well, trucked, other) in a housing unit.

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The principal author of this version of *Basic Departmental Data* is Christiane Gour. This publication was prepared under the direction of Bonita Coole-Stevenson, A/Manager, First Nations and Northern Statistics Section, Corporate Information Management Directorate. Technical and editorial support were provided by colleagues in the Corporate Information Management Directorate and by organizations both inside and outside the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

NOTE TO USERS

Most of the data found in this publication are based on departmental administrative databases. Population counts are taken from the Indian Register and reflect a reporting date of December 31 of any given year.

Readers are advised that all socio-economic data pertaining to the Registered Indians will be available in Census Publications soon to be released by Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

Health Canada is currently updating their national health information regarding First Nations and Inuit people, therefore they were unable to provide data this year.

Finally, the user is cautioned that data may be different from previously reported editions, as a result of edit reviews of historical data. Also, numbers may differ slightly from previous releases due to the availability of more current program data or departmental revisions. "Revised" will be indicated at the top of all pages where tables contain revisions to an historical series. Data in the chapter entitled The North pertain to the total population (Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal) unless otherwise indicated. Statistics for this report are derived primarily from departmental administrative data sources.

INTRODUCTION

Gathering Strength - Canada's Aboriginal Action Plan, offers First Nations, Inuit and Northerners a framework for renewing partnerships, strengthening Aboriginal governance; developing new fiscal relationships; and supporting strong communities, peoples and economies. Basic Departmental Data (BDD) helps measure efforts aimed at achieving key goals of Gathering Strength by providing a comprehensive portrait of the demographic, social and economic conditions of all Registered Indians and Canadians living north of 60°. Essentially descriptive, BDD has tried to maintain continuity with past events while providing an accurate portrait of the changing circumstances of First Nations and Northerners.

Subjects covered in BDD include population, health, education, social conditions, and housing. For each subject area, information is presented in textual, graphic and tabular formats. Each page contains highlights pertaining to the tabular and graphical information, and notes and sources are indicated at the bottom of each table. The Glossary includes definitions of basic terms used throughout the publication.

It is important to note in this publication, the word "Indian" means a Registered Indian. A person with status within the meaning of the *Indian Act*, whose name appears on the Indian Register as maintained by DIAND, is a Registered Indian. In June 1985, amendments to the *Indian Act* were passed by Parliament. These changes, known as the Bill C-31 amendments, restore Indian status and membership rights to individuals and their children who had been enfranchised because of certain clauses contained in the *Indian Act.*

In 1999 Registered Indians were affiliated with one of the 610 bands located across Canada. Please note that Nunavut, Canada's newest territory, came into being on April 1, 1999. As such, the availability of data for Nunavut is limited in this issue of BDD.

SECTION 1

DEMOGRAPHICS

1.1 Registered Indian Population

Figure 1.1 Percentage Change in Registered Indian Population, Canada, 1974 to 1999

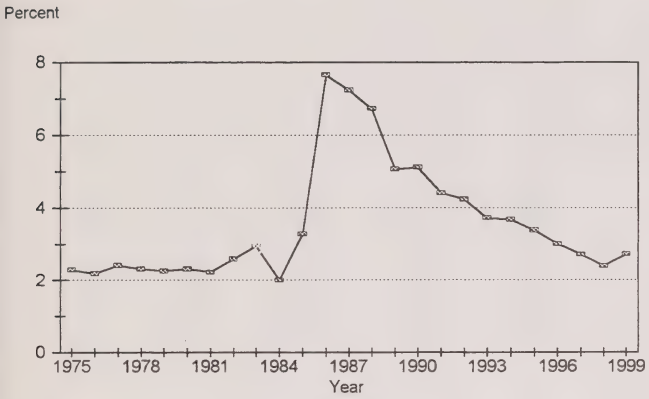


Table 1.1 Percentage Change in Registered Indian Population, Canada, 1974 to 1999

Year	Population	Percentage Change	Year	Population	Percentage Change
1974	276,436	-	1987	415,898	7.24%
1975	282,762	2.29%	1988	443,884	6.73%
1976	288,938	2.18%	1989	466,337	5.06%
1977	295,898	2.41%	1990	490,178	5.11%
1978	302,749	2.32%	1991	511,791	4.41%
1979	309,588	2.26%	1992	533,461	4.23%
1980	316,737	2.31%	1993	553,316	3.72%
1981	323,782	2.22%	1994	573,657	3.68%
1982	332,178	2.59%	1995	593,050	3.38%
1983	341,968	2.95%	1996	610,874	3.01%
1984	348,809	2.00%	1997	627,435	2.71%
1985	360,241	3.28%	1998	642,414	2.39%
1986	387,829	7.66%	1999	659,890	2.72%

Source: 1974-1999 Indian Register, DIAND.

Highlights

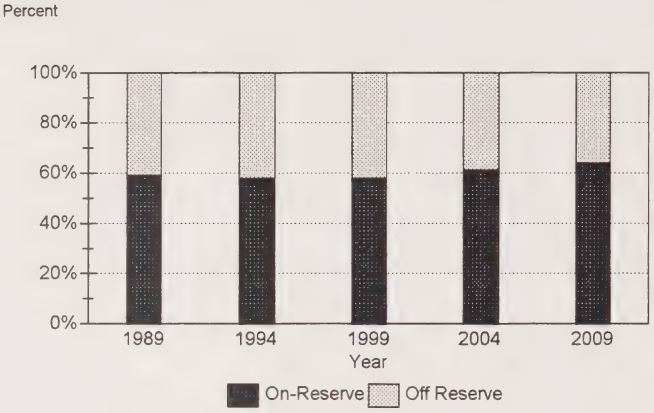
- In the past 25 years, the Registered Indian population growth rate fluctuated considerably due largely to the 1985 amendment to the *Indian Act* .
- The 1985 amendment to the *Indian Act*, (Bill C-31), is reflected in the graph, with the percentage change nearly quadrupling in size.
- The percentage change in the Registered Indian Population is returning to levels observed before the amendment.

1.2 Population Projections

Highlights

- Approximately seven out of ten Registered Indians lived on a reserve in 1985. This proportion dropped to less than six out of ten in 1999. The inclusion of a migration assumption in the demographic model (net inflow to reserves) suggests that there may be an increase in the proportion of Registered Indian living on reserve (over 60% projected by 2009).
- The high growth rates for the off-reserve Registered Indian population between 1985 and 1991 are largely attributed to the reinstatement of status to many individuals through Bill C-31.

Figure 1.2 On and Off-Reserve Registered Indian Population Distribution by Residence, Canada, 1989, 1994, 1999, 2004 and 2009



Note: 1998-based population projections projects a change in the proportion of Registered Indians living on a reserve. This is due to several enhancements to these projections, including the inclusion of a migration assumption and revised status inheritance assumption.

Sources: 1989-1999 Indian Register, DIAND.
Population Projections of Registered Indians,1998-2008, (Annual Update), DIAND, 1999.

1.2 Population Projections (continued)

Table 1.2 On and Off-Reserve Registered Indian Population by Residence, Canada, 1985 - 2009

	On-Reserve			Off-Reserve			Total Registered Indian		
Year	No.	%	AGR	No.	%	AGR	No.	%	AGR
1985	255,696	70.98	-	104,545	29.02	-	360,241	100.00	-
1987	268,474	64.55	2.47	147,424	35.45	18.75	415,898	100.00	7.45
1988	273,766	61.68	1.97	170,118	38.32	15.39	443,884	100.00	6.73
1989	279,671	59.97	2.16	186,666	40.03	9.73	466,337	100.00	5.06
1990	293,204	59.94	4.84	195,974	40.06	4.99	489,178	100.00	4.90
1991	304,759	59.55	3.94	207,032	40.45	5.64	511,791	100.00	4.62
1992	315,663	59.17	3.58	217,798	40.83	5.20	533,461	100.00	4.23
1993	326,444	59.00	3.42	226,872	41.00	4.17	553,316	100.00	3.72
1994	336,643	58.68	3.12	237,014	41.32	4.47	573,657	100.00	3.68
1995	347,919	58.67	3.35	245,131	41.33	3.42	593,050	100.00	3.38
1996	354,369	58.01	1.85	256,505	41.99	4.64	610,874	100.00	3.01
1997	365,806	58.30	3.23	261,629	41.70	2.00	627,435	100.00	2.71
1998	375,727	58.49	2.71	266,687	41.51	1.93	642,414	100.00	2.39
1999	384,778	58.31	2.41	275,112	41.69	3.16	659,890	100.00	2.72
2004	*459,240*	61.59	2.82	*286,452*	38.41	0.80	*745,692*	100.00	*2.01*
2009	*521,440*	64.30	2.57	*289,549*	35.70	0.32	*810,989*	100.00	*1.69*

Note: The annual growth rate over the period 1999-2004 is calculated on the basis of 1999 adjusted year-end count from 1998-based Population Projections (adjusted 1999 Total = 674,973; On-Reserve population = 399,683; Off-Reserve population = 275,290). Projections are based on the average growth scenario (mid-point between with and without migration assumption) from the 1998-based projection series. 1998-based population projections project a change in the proportion of Registered Indians living on a reserve. This is due to several enhancements to these projections, including the inclusion of a migration assumption and a revised status inheritance assumption.

Sources: 1985-1999 Indian Register, DIAND.
Population Projections of Registered Indians,1998-2008, (Annual Update), DIAND, 1999.

1.3 Bill C-31 Population

Highlights

- In 1991 the Bill C-31 identifier was added to the Indian Register.
- As of December 31, 1999 a total of 112,482 Registered Indians were registered based upon Bill C-31 amendments to the *Indian Act*.
- Bill C-31 registrants made up 17 percent of the Indian Register in 1999.
- Year over year growth of the Bill C-31 population has fallen from 8 percent in 1991 to 3 percent in 1999.

Figure 1.3 Percentage Change in Registered Indian and Bill C-31 Population, Canada, 1991 to 1999

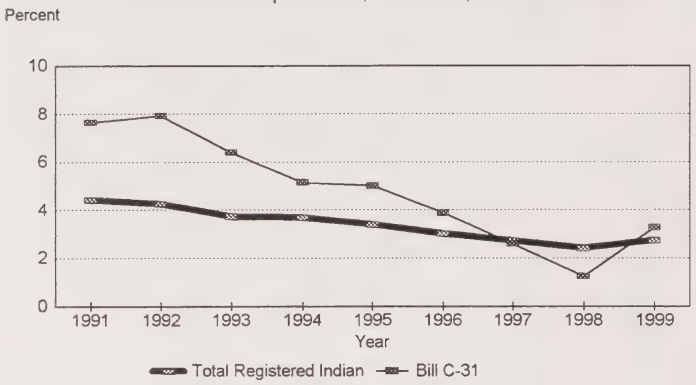


Table 1.3 Percentage Change in Registered Indian and Bill C-31 Population, Canada, 1990 to 1999

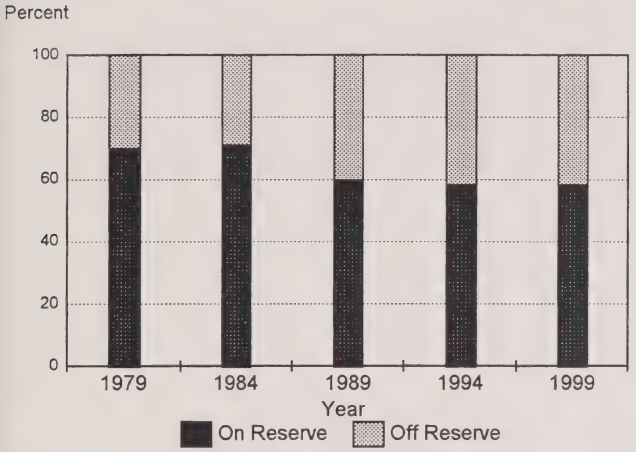
	Total Registered Indian		Bill C-31		Non-Bill C-31	
Year	#	% Change	#	% Change	#	% Change
1990	490,178	-	73,983	-	416,195	-
1991	511,791	4.41	79,639	7.64	432,152	3.83
1992	533,461	4.23	85,947	7.92	447,514	3.55
1993	553,316	3.72	91,439	6.39	461,877	3.21
1994	573,657	3.68	96,148	5.15	477,509	3.38
1995	593,050	3.38	100,958	5.00	492,092	3.05
1996	610,874	3.01	104,869	3.87	506,005	2.83
1997	627,435	2.71	107,577	2.58	519,858	2.74
1998	642,414	2.39	108,924	1.25	533,490	2.62
1999	659,890	2.72	112,482	3.27	547,408	2.61

Note: Slow growth rate of Bill C-31 population between 1997 and 1998 is partly due to a backlog of files which were cleaned-up in 1999.

Sources: 1990-1999 Indian Register, DIAND.
1990-1999 Membership and Entitlement, DIAND.

1.4 On and Off-Reserve Population

Figure 1.4 On and Off-Reserve Registered Indian Population, 1979, 1984, 1989, 1994, and 1999



Highlight

➢ The proportion of the On-Reserve Registered Indian population has decreased from 71 percent in 1979 to 58 percent in 1999.

Table 1.4 On and Off-Reserve Registered Indian Population, 1979, 1984, 1989, 1994, and 1999

Year	On Reserve		Off Reserve		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
1979	218,270	70.5	91,318	29.5	309,588	100
1984	248,708	71.3	100,101	28.7	348,809	100
1989	279,671	60.0	186,666	40.0	466,337	100
1994	336,643	58.7	237,014	41.3	573,657	100
1999	384,778	58.3	275,112	41.7	659,890	100

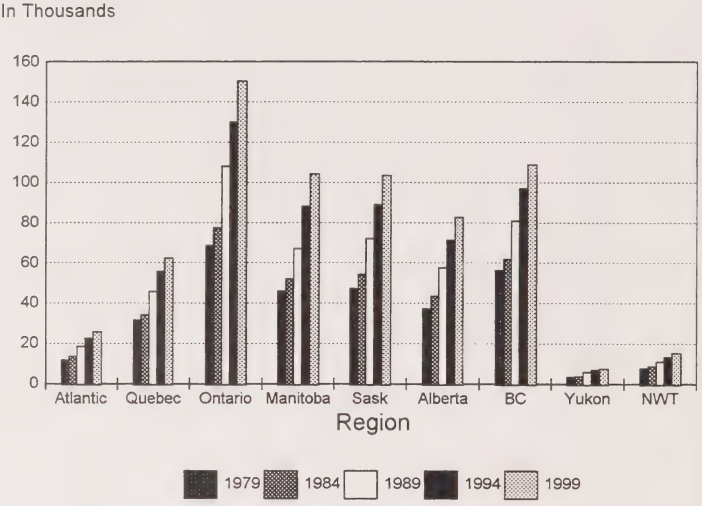
Source: 1979-1999 Indian Register, DIAND

1.5 Population By Region

Highlights

- The total Registered Indian population has nearly doubled in most all regions over the last twenty years.
- In 1999, nearly a quarter of the total Registered Indian population, (23 percent) are located in Ontario, the largest proportion of all regions.
- Slightly more than one percent of the Registered Indian population are located in the Yukon.

Figure 1.5 Registered Indian Population by Region, 1979, 1984, 1989, 1994 and 1999



Source: 1979-1999 Indian Register, DIAND.

1.5 Population by Region (continued)

Table 1.5 Registered Indian Population by Region, 1979 to 1999

Region

Year		Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Sask.	Alberta	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	Canada
1979	No.	11,655	31,488	68,658	45,896	47,271	37,313	56,236	3,307	7,766	309,590
	%	3.8	10.2	22.2	14.8	15.3	12.1	18.2	1.1	2.5	100
1984	No.	13,590	34,335	77,313	52,049	54,188	43,436	61,730	3,638	8,530	348,809
	%	3.9	9.8	22.2	14.9	15.5	12.5	17.7	1.0	2.4	100
1989	No.	18,433	45,742	107,862	67,092	72,111	57,590	80,742	5,973	10,792	466,337
	%	4.0	9.8	23.1	14.4	15.5	12.3	17.3	1.3	2.3	100
1990	No.	19,319	48,551	112,826	72,238	75,441	60,303	83,894	6,227	11,378	490,177
	%	3.9	9.9	23.0	14.7	15.4	12.3	17.1	1.3	2.3	100
1991	No.	19,935	50,728	117,152	76,793	78,573	63,169	87,135	6,450	11,856	511,791
	%	3.9	9.9	22.9	15.0	15.4	12.3	17.0	1.3	2.3	100
1992	No.	20,684	52,562	121,867	80,845	81,700	66,065	90,769	6,628	12,341	533,461
	%	3.9	9.9	22.8	15.2	15.3	12.4	17.0	1.2	2.3	100
1993	No.	21,524	54,273	125,743	84,020	85,413	68,639	94,006	6,807	12,891	553,316
	%	3.9	9.8	22.7	15.2	15.4	12.4	17.0	1.2	2.3	100
1994	No.	22,380	55,848	130,149	88,161	88,857	71,297	96,808	6,948	13,209	573,657
	%	3.9	9.7	22.7	15.4	15.5	12.4	16.9	1.2	2.3	100
1995	No.	23,225	57,223	134,160	91,565	92,325	74,123	99,720	7,088	13,621	593,050
	%	3.9	9.6	22.6	15.4	15.6	12.5	16.8	1.2	2.3	100
1996	No.	23,959	58,640	138,518	95,113	94,953	76,419	102,075	7,199	13,998	610,874
	%	3.9	9.6	22.7	15.6	15.5	12.5	16.7	1.2	2.3	100
1997	No.	24,610	59,881	142,408	98,197	97,776	78,495	104,411	7,330	14,327	627,435
	%	3.9	9.5	22.7	15.7	15.6	12.5	16.6	1.2	2.3	100
1998	No.	25,186	61,026	146,113	100,527	100,719	80,390	106,370	7,433	14,650	642,414
	%	3.9	9.5	22.7	15.6	15.7	12.5	16.6	1.2	2.3	100
1999	No.	25,835	62,291	150,236	104,099	103,414	82,699	108,723	7,531	15,062	659,890
	%	3.9	9.4	22.8	15.8	15.7	12.5	16.5	1.1	2.3	100

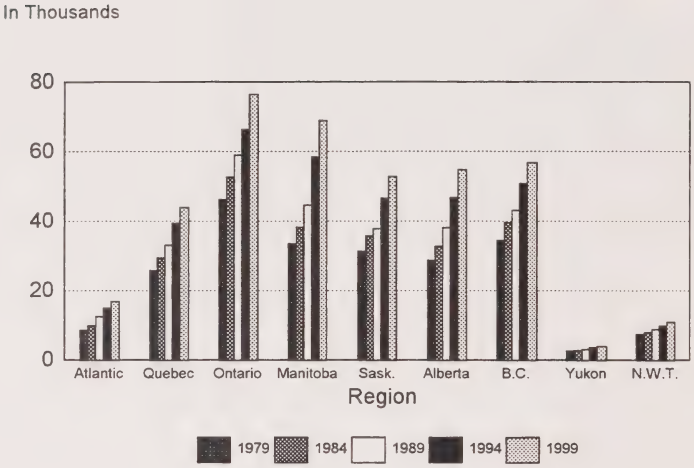
Source: 1979-1999 Indian Register, DIAND.

1.6 On-Reserve Population by Region

Highlights

- By region, the number of Registered Indians living on a reserve in 1999 ranged from a low of 3,838 in the Yukon to a high of 76,296 in Ontario.
- The largest on-reserve regional gains between 1979 and 1999 were in Manitoba, Atlantic, and Alberta respectively.

Figure 1.6 On-Reserve Registered Indian Population by Region, 1979, 1984, 1989,1994, and 1999



Notes: 1. On-reserve population includes Crown lands and settlements.
2. All percentages are based on regional totals shown in table 1.5

Source: 1979-1999 Indian Register, DIAND.

1.6 On-Reserve Population by Region (continued)

Table 1.6 On-Reserve Registered Indian Population by Region, 1979 to 1999

Year		Region									
		Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Sask.	Alberta	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	Canada
1979	No.	8,581	25,704	46,249	33,489	31,278	28,621	34,451	2,519	7,380	218,272
	%	73.6	81.6	67.4	73.0	66.2	76.7	61.3	76.2	95.0	70.5
1984	No.	9,755	29,394	52,672	38,159	35,772	32,712	39,590	2,737	7,917	248,708
	%	71.8	85.6	68.1	73.3	66.0	75.3	64.1	75.2	92.8	71.3
1989	No.	12,398	33,029	58,934	44,646	37,795	38,144	43,054	2,948	8,723	279,671
	%	67.3	72. 2	54.6	66.5	52. 4	66.2	53.3	49.4	80.8	60.0
1990	No.	12,974	34,744	60,773	47,948	40,515	40,012	44,355	2,871	9,012	293,204
	%	67.2	71.6	53.9	66.4	53.7	66.4	52.9	46.1	79.2	59.8
1991	No.	13,633	35,953	61,882	51,017	42,379	41,565	46,093	2,940	9,297	304,759
	%	68.4	70.9	52.8	66.4	53.9	65.8	52.9	45.6	78.4	59.5
1992	No.	14,039	37,215	63,422	53,239	43,429	43,254	48,409	3,120	9,536	315,663
	%	67.9	70.8	52.0	65.9	53.2	65.5	53.3	47.1	77.3	59.2
1993	No.	14,476	38,303	64,787	55,617	45,052	44,981	50,090	3,374	9,764	326,444
	%	67.3	70.6	51.5	66.2	52.7	65.5	53.3	49.6	75.7	59.0
1994	No.	14,917	39,398	66,221	58,366	46,598	46,737	50,825	3,676	9,905	336,643
	%	66.7	70.5	50.9	66.2	52.4	65.6	52.5	52.9	75.0	58.7
1995	No.	15,328	40,582	67,825	60,856	48,053	49,458	52,072	3,712	10,033	347,919
	%	66.0	70.9	50.6	66.5	52.0	66.7	52.2	52.4	73.7	58.7
1996	No.	15,732	41,487	70,434	60,694	49,176	50,818	52,046	3,742	10,240	354,369
	%	65.7	70.7	50.8	63.8	51.8	66.5	51.0	52.0	73.2	58.0
1997	No.	16,096	41,703	72,583	64,039	50,447	52,115	54,593	3,775	10,455	365,806
	%	65.4	69.6	51.0	65.2	51.6	66.4	52.3	51.5	73.0	58.3
1998	No.	16,467	42,935	74,790	66,081	51,829	53,377	55,808	3,799	10,641	375,727
	%	68.1	70.4	51.2	65.7	51.5	66.4	52.5	51.1	72.6	58.6
1999	No.	16,746	43,874	76,296	68,736	52,879	54,788	56,713	3,838	10,908	384,778
	%	64.8	70.4	50.8	66.0	51.1	66.2	52.2	51.0	72.4	58.3

Notes: 1. On-reserve population includes Crown lands and settlements.
2. All percentages are based on regional totals shown in table 1.5

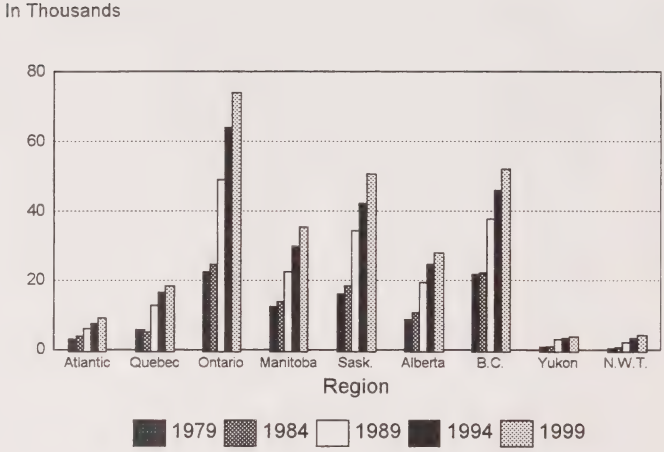
Source: 1979-1999 Indian Register, DIAND.

1.7 Off-Reserve Population By Region

Highlights

- The off-reserve population increased steadily between 1979 and 1999 from 91,318 to 275,112.
- The number of Registered Indians who live off reserve has increased in all regions. The largest off-reserve regional gain south of 60° between 1979 and 1999 was Ontario. Conversely, the off-reserve population of British Columbia exhibited the lowest rate of increase over the same period.

Figure 1.7 Off-Reserve Registered Indian Population by Region,1979, 1984, 1989, 1994, and 1999



Note: All percentages are based on regional totals shown in table 1.5.

Source: 1979-1999 Indian Register, DIAND.

1.7 Off-Reserve Population By Region (continued)

Table 1.7 Off-Reserve Registered Indian Population by Region, 1979 to 1999

Region

Year		Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Sask.	Alberta	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	Canada
1979	No.	3,074	5,784	22,409	12,407	15,993	8,692	21,785	788	386	91,318
	%	26.4	18.4	32.6	27.0	33.8	23.3	38.7	23.8	5.0	29.5
1984	No.	3,835	4,941	24,641	13,890	18,416	10,724	22,140	901	613	100,101
	%	28.2	14.4	31.9	26.7	34.0	24.7	35.9	24.8	7.2	28.7
1989	No.	6,035	12,713	48,928	22,446	34,316	19,446	37,688	3,025	2,069	186,666
	%	32.7	27.8	45. 4	33.5	47.6	33.8	46.7	50.6	19.2	40.0
1990	No.	6,345	13,807	52,053	24,290	34,926	20,291	39,539	3,356	2,367	196,974
	%	32.8	28.4	46.1	33.6	46.3	33.6	47.1	53.9	20.8	40.2
1991	No.	6,302	14,775	55,270	25,776	36,194	21,604	41,042	3,510	2,559	207,032
	%	31.6	29.1	47.2	33.6	46.1	34.2	47.1	54.4	21.6	40.5
1992	No.	6,645	15,347	58,445	27,606	38,271	22,811	42,360	3,508	2,805	217,798
	%	32.1	29.2	48.0	34.1	46.8	34.5	46.7	52.9	22.7	40.8
1993	No.	7,048	15,970	60,956	28,403	40,361	23,658	43,916	3,433	3,127	226,872
	%	32.7	29.4	48.5	33.8	47.3	34.5	46.7	50.4	24.3	41.0
1994	No.	7,463	16,450	63,928	29,795	42,259	24,560	45,983	3,272	3,304	237,014
	%	33.3	29.5	49.1	33.8	47.6	34.4	47.5	47.1	25.0	41.3
1995	No.	7,897	16,641	66,335	30,709	44,272	24,665	47,648	3,376	3,588	245,131
	%	34.0	29.1	49.4	33.5	48.0	33.3	47.8	47.6	26.3	41.3
1996	No.	8,227	17,153	68,084	34,419	45,777	25,601	50,029	3,457	3,758	256,505
	%	34.3	29.3	49.2	36.2	48.2	33.5	49.0	48.0	26.8	42.0
1997	No.	8,514	18,178	69,825	34,158	47,329	26,380	49,818	3,555	3,872	261,629
	%	34.6	30.4	49.0	34.8	48.4	33.6	47.7	48.5	27.0	41.7
1998	No.	8,719	18,091	71,323	34,446	48,890	27,013	50,562	3,634	4,009	266,687
	%	36.0	29.6	48.8	34.3	48.5	33.6	47.5	48.9	27.4	41.5
1999	No.	9,089	18,417	73,940	35,363	50,535	27,911	52,010	3,693	4,154	275,112
	%	35.2	29.6	49.2	34.0	48.9	33.8	47.8	49.0	27.6	41.7

Note: All percentages are based on regional totals shown in table 1.5.

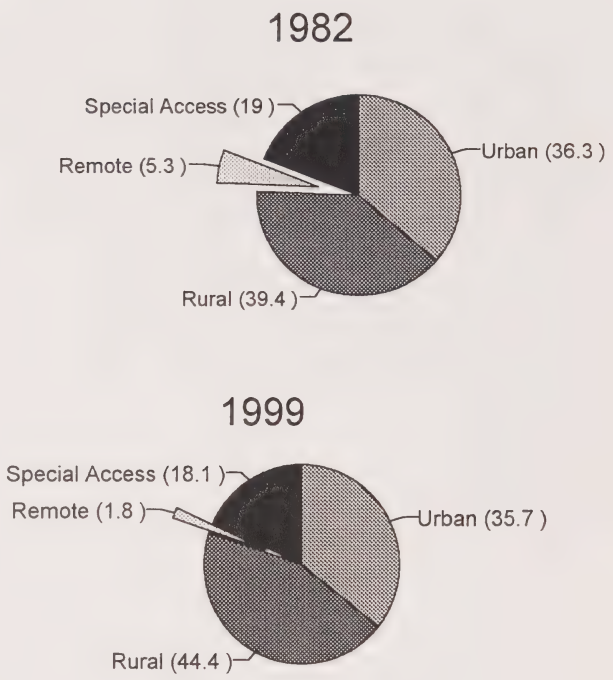
Source: 1979-1999 Indian Register, DIAND.

1.8 On-Reserve Population by Geographic Zones

Highlights

- The proportion of on-reserve Registered Indians living in rural areas has increased between 1982 and 1999, from 39 percent to 44 percent.
- In 1999, more than one third of on-reserve Registered Indians, (36 percent), lived in DIAND defined urban zones while nearly one-fifth, of Indians, (18 percent), lived in special access zones. Special access zones have no year-round road access to a service centre.

Figure 1.8 On-Reserve[1,2] Registered Indian Population by Geographic Zones[3], 1982 and 1999



Notes:
1. On-reserve population includes Crown lands and settlements.
2. The Canada total excludes Cree and Naskapi bands in Quebec, as these groups are covered under terms established in the James Bay Agreement. As well, totals exclude the national population from the general list.
3. See Glossary for definition of geographic zone.

Sources: 1982-1999 Indian Register, DIAND.
1982-1991 Classification and Housing Economic Categorization of Indian Bands by Zone.
1987-1999 Band Classification Manual, Band Support and Capital Management Branch, DIAND.

1.8 On-Reserve Population by Geographic Zones (continued)

Table 1.8 On-Reserve[1,2] Registered Indian Population by Geographic Zones[3], 1982 to 1999

DIAND Geographic Zones [3]

	Urban		Rural		Remote		Special Access		Total [2]	
Year	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1982	85,474	36.28	92,949	39.45	12,548	5.33	44,654	18.95	235,625	100
1988	99,819	36.46	107,269	39.18	15,043	5.50	51,624	18.86	273,755	100
1990	108,457	36.99	113,948	38.86	15,863	5.41	54,927	18.73	293,195	100
1991	112,188	36.81	118,970	39.04	16,629	5.46	56,971	18.69	304,758	100
1992	109,951	35.97	134,695	44.06	5,448	1.78	55,615	18.19	305,709	100
1993	112,881	35.70	140,417	44.41	5,703	1.80	57,206	18.09	316,207	100
1994	116,862	35.84	144,944	44.45	5,798	1.78	58,484	17.94	326,088	100
1995	120,818	35.85	149,854	44.46	5,943	1.76	60,431	17.93	337,046	100
1996	123,922	36.11	151,679	44.20	6,016	1.75	61,586	17.94	343,203	100
1997	127,223	35.90	157,219	44.37	6,241	1.76	63,673	17.97	354,356	100
1998	132,408	36.38	161,683	44.42	6,359	1.75	63,509	17.45	363,959	100
1999	133,159	35.70	165,681	44.40	6,608	1.80	67,335	18.10	372,720	100

Notes:
1. On-reserve population includes Crown lands and settlements.
2. The Canada total excludes Cree and Naskapi bands in Quebec, as these groups are covered under terms established in the James Bay Agreement. As well, totals exclude the national population from the general list.
3. See Glossary for definition of geographic zone.

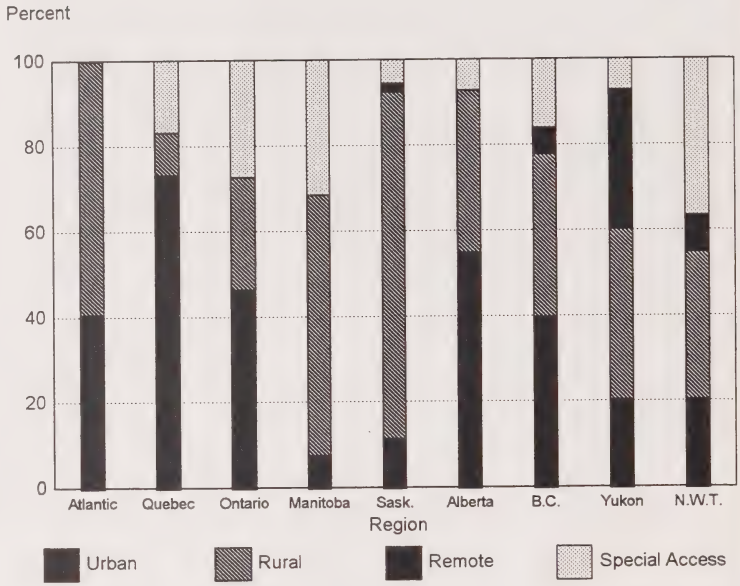
Sources: 1982-1999 Indian Register, DIAND.
1982-1991 Classification and Housing Economic Categorization of Indian Bands by Zone.
1987-1999 Band Classification Manual, Band Support and Capital Management Branch, DIAND.

1.9 On-Reserve Population by Geographic Zones and by Region

Highlights

- Four-fifths, (80 percent) of on-reserve Registered Indians lived in urban and rural areas in 1999.
- Urban or rural residency characterized all Registered Indians living on a reserve in the Atlantic, (100 percent); and more than 90 percent of on-reserve Registered Indians residing in Alberta and Saskatchewan were located in urban and rural areas in 1999.

Figure 1.9 On-Reserve[1,2] Registered Indian Population by Geographic Zones[3] and by Region, 1999



Notes:
1. On-reserve population includes Crown lands and settlements.
2. The Canada total excludes Cree and Naskapi bands in Quebec, as these groups are covered under terms established in the James Bay Agreement. As well, totals exclude the national population from the general list.
3. See Glossary for definition of geographic zone.

Sources: 1982-1999 Indian Register, DIAND.
1982-1991 Classification and Housing Economic Categorization of Indian Bands by Zone.
1987-1999 Band Classification Manual, Band Support and Capital Management Branch, DIAND.

1.9 On-Reserve Population by Geographic Zones and by Region (continued)

Table 1.9 On-Reserve[1,2] Registered Indian Population by Geographic Zones[3], and by Region, 1999

DIAND Geographic Zones[3]

Region	Urban		Rural		Remote		Special Access		Total [2]	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Atlantic	6,792	40.56	9,954	59.44	0	0.00	0	0.00	16,746	100
Quebec [2]	23,386	73.49	3,179	9.99	0	0.00	5,256	16.52	31,821	100
Ontario	35,587	46.65	20,007	26.22	76	0.10	20,621	27.03	76,291	100
Manitoba	5,424	7.89	41,749	60.74	0	0.00	21,563	31.37	68,736	100
Saskatchewan	6,041	11.42	43,085	81.48	865	1.64	2,888	5.46	52,879	100
Alberta	30,152	55.03	20,830	38.02	0	0.00	3,806	6.95	54,788	100
British Columbia	22,767	40.14	21,478	37.87	3,496	6.16	8,972	15.82	56,713	100
Yukon	783	20.40	1,549	40.36	1,244	32.41	262	6.83	3,838	100
Northwest Territories	2,227	20.42	3,787	34.72	927	8.50	3,967	36.37	10,908	100
Canada	133,159	35.73	165,618	44.43	6,608	1.77	67,335	18.07	372,720	100

Notes:
1. On-reserve population includes Crown lands and settlements.
2. The Canada total excludes Cree and Naskapi bands in Quebec, as these groups are covered under terms established in the James Bay Agreement. As well, totals exclude the national population from the general list.
3. See Glossary for definition of geographic zone.

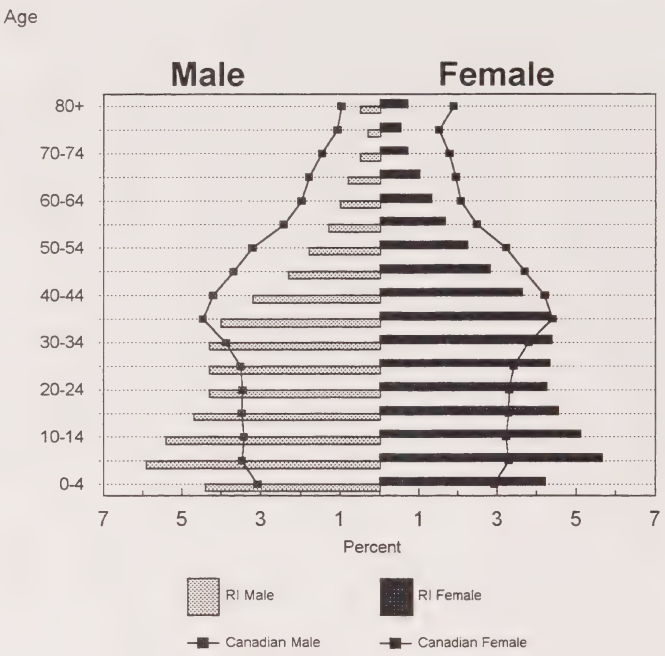
Sources: 1982-1999 Indian Register, DIAND.
1982-1991 Classification and Housing Economic Categorization of Indian Bands by Zone.
1987-1999 Band Classification Manual, Band Support and Capital Management Branch, DIAND.

1.10 Population Distribution by Age and Sex

Highlights

- In 1999, almost half of the Registered Indian population, (48 percent), were less than 25 years of age. For Canada as a whole, 33 percent of the population fell into the under 25 age cohort.
- Only 5 percent of the Registered Indian population in 1999 were aged 65 or more, compared to 12 percent for the total Canadian population.

Figure 1.10 Population Distribution by Age and Sex, Indian Register[1,3] 1999 and Postcensal Estimates[2] 1999



Notes:
1. The Indian Register Population is as of December 31, 1999. Data has not been adjusted for late reporting of births. Therefore, the younger age groups (specifically 0-4) are underrepresented, and would be larger than it appears.
2. The "All Canadian" population includes the Registered Indian population. Figures are Updated Postcensal Estimates as of July 1, 1999.
3. The Registered Indian Population does not add up to the total of 659,890 due to 2 cases where the age is unknown.

Sources : 1999 Indian Register, DIAND.
Statistics Canada, Annual Demographic Statistics 1999, March 1999 Cat. 91-213-XPB.

1.10 Population Distribution by Age and Sex (continued)

Table 1.10 Population Distribution by Age and Sex, Indian Register[1,3] 1999 and Postcensal Estimates[2] 1999

	Registered Indians				All Canadians			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
Age	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0 - 4	29,121	4.4	27,667	4.2	937,993	3.1	891,126	2.9
5 - 9	38,864	5.9	36,980	5.6	1,056,735	3.5	1,004,928	3.3
10 - 14	35,399	5.4	33,683	5.1	1,040,682	3.4	985,901	3.2
15 - 19	31,030	4.7	29,935	4.5	1,058,431	3.5	1,003,455	3.3
20 - 24	28,314	4.3	27,765	4.2	1,052,217	3.5	1,007,545	3.3
25 - 29	28,536	4.3	28,559	4.3	1,069,589	3.5	1,043,620	3.4
30 - 34	28,270	4.3	28,809	4.4	1,181,600	3.9	1,156,999	3.8
35 - 39	26,334	4.0	28,458	4.3	1,361,775	4.5	1,341,708	4.4
40 - 44	20,848	3.2	23,780	3.6	1,283,695	4.2	1,283,179	4.2
45 - 49	15,446	2.3	18,283	2.8	1,123,385	3.7	1,128,130	3.7
50 - 54	11,926	1.8	14,464	2.2	976,317	3.2	982,734	3.2
55 - 59	8,666	1.3	10,809	1.6	739,735	2.4	755,491	2.5
60 - 64	6,462	1.0	8,561	1.3	604,068	2.0	629,636	2.1
65 - 69	5,148	0.8	6,520	1.0	548,383	1.8	592,830	1.9
70 - 74	3,497	0.5	4,611	0.7	446,314	1.5	542,871	1.8
75 - 79	2,287	0.3	3,367	0.5	325,860	1.1	462,647	1.5
80 +	2,992	0.5	4,497	0.7	296,632	1.0	575,083	1.9
All Ages	323,140	49.0	336,748	51.0	15,103,411	49.5	15,387,883	50.5
Total	659,888				30,491,294			

Notes: 1. The Indian Register Population is as of December 31, 1999. Data has not been adjusted for late reporting of births. Therefore, the younger age groups (specifically 0-4) are underrepresented, and would be larger than it appears.
2. The "All Canadian" population includes the Registered Indian population. Figures are Updated Preliminary Postcensal Estimates as of July 1, 1999.
3. The Registered Indian Population does not add up to the total of 659,890 due to 2 cases where the age is unknown.

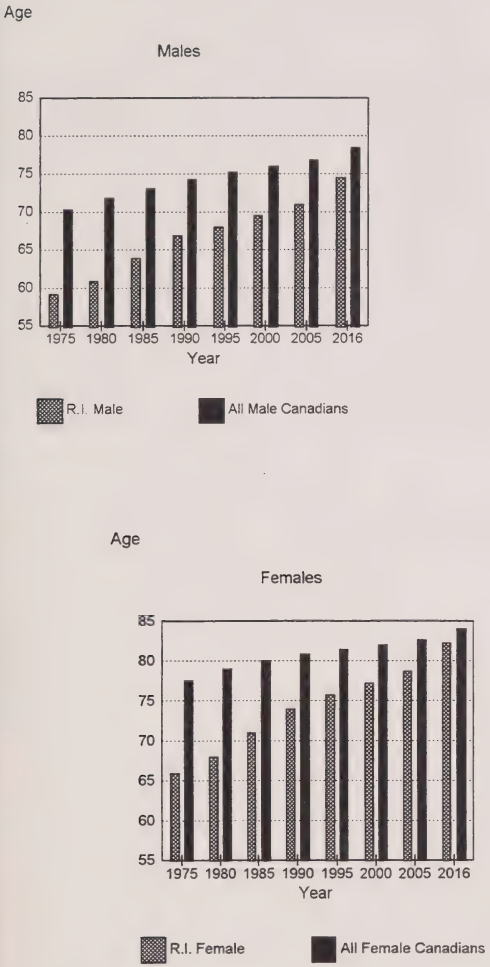
Sources : 1999 Indian Register, DIAND.
Statistics Canada, Annual Demographic Statistics 1999, March 1999 Cat. 91-213-XPB.

SECTION 2

HEALTH

2.1 Life Expectancy

Figure 2.1 Projected Life Expectancy at Birth by Sex, Registered Indian Population and Canadian Population, Canada, 1975 to 2016



Highlights

- Life expectancy for Registered Indians at birth continues to approach parity with the general Canadian population.
- Despite the gains in life expectancy, a gap of approximately 5.7 years remains between the Registered Indian and Canadian populations in 2000.
- The life expectancy gap between the male and female Registered Indians in 1975 was 6.7 years in favour of females, and in 2000 the gap climbs to 7.7 years.

Source: Population Projections of Registered Indians, 1998-2008, DIAND, 1999.

2.1 Life Expectancy (continued)

Highlights

- Between 1975 and 2016, life expectancy for male Registered Indians is expected to increase from 59.2 to 74.5 years and for female Registered Indians from 65.9 to 82.2 years.
- In 1975 the gap between female Registered Indians and all female Canadians was 11.7 years and is projected to decrease to 1.8 years in 2016.
- The gap between male Registered Indians and all male Canadians was 11.1 years in 1975 and is projected to decrease to 4.0 years in 2016.

Table 2.1 Projected Life Expectancy at Birth by Sex, Registered Indian Population and Canadian Population, Canada, 1975 to 2016

Year	Male			Female		
	Registered Indians	All Canadians	Gap	Registered Indians	All Canadians	Gap
1975	59.2	70.3	11.1	65.9	77.6	11.7
1980	60.9	71.8	10.9	68.0	79.0	11.0
1985	63.9	73.1	9.2	71.0	80.0	9.0
1990	66.9	74.3	7.4	74.0	80.8	6.8
1995	68.0	75.2	7.2	75.7	81.4	5.7
2000	69.5	76.0	6.5	77.2	82.0	4.8
2005	71.0	76.8	5.8	78.7	82.6	3.9
2016	74.5	78.5	4.0	82.2	84.0	1.8

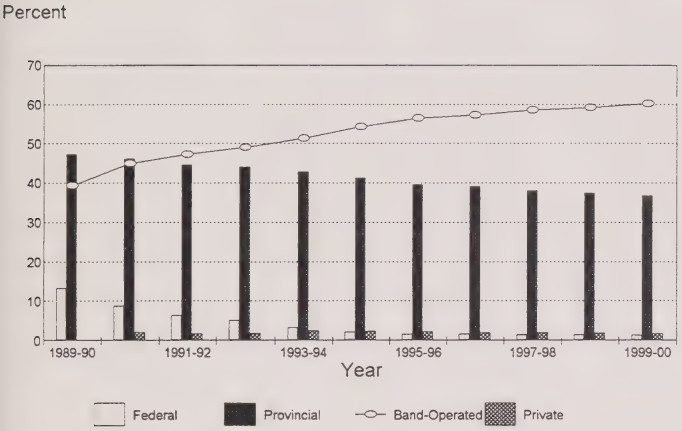
Source: Population Projections of Registered Indians, 1998-2008, DIAND, 1999.

SECTION 3

EDUCATION

3.1 Enrolment by School Type

Figure 3.1 Percentage of On-Reserve Population Enrolled in Kindergarten, Elementary and Secondary Schools by School Type, Canada,1989-1990 to 1999-2000 (Revised)



Highlights

- The proportion of children enrolled in band-operated schools is increasing while the proportion enrolled in provincial, federal and private schools is declining.
- The proportion of children enrolled in band-operated schools increased from 39 percent in 1989-1990 to 60 percent in 1999-2000. The proportion of children enrolled in federal schools dropped to 1 percent in 1999-2000 from 13 percent in 1989-1990. In 1999-2000 only 8 federal schools remain.

Revised: Starting in 1992-1993 an estimate of students enrolled in band operated schools for the the Nuu-Chah-Nulth Tribal Council in B.C. is included.

Notes:
1. On-reserve population includes recognized Indian settlements on Crown land.
2. Total enrolment includes Registered Indians, Non-Registered Indians and Inuit living on a reserve and/or community and attending Grades, Kindergarten 4 to 13 (where applicable).
3. Excludes Yukon, N.W.T. and Nunavut as Elementary and Secondary Education is funded by the territorial governments.
4. Private school enrolment data were coded separately prior and including 1989-1990.

Source: 1989-1999 Nominal Roll, Information Management Branch, DIAND.

3.1 Enrolment by School Type (continued)

Table 3.1 On-Reserve Population, Enrolled in Kindergarten, Elementary and Secondary Schools by School Type, Canada,1989-1990 to 1999-2000 (Revised)

	School Types									
	Federal		Provincial		Band-Operated		Private [4]		Total [1,2,3]	
School Year	No. of Students	%	No. of Students	%	No. of Students	%	No. of Students	%	No. of Students	%
1989-90	11,764	13.34	41,720	47.32	34,674	39.33	...	0.00	88,158	100
1990-91	8,052	8.75	41,501	45.10	40,513	44.03	1,952	2.12	92,018	100
1991-92	6,180	6.40	43,092	44.61	45,665	47.28	1,657	1.72	96,594	100
1992-93	5,096	5.03	44,418	43.88	49,769	49.16	1,950	1.93	101,233	100
1993-94	3,453	3.32	44,331	42.59	53,747	51.64	2,548	2.45	104,079	100
1994-95	2,219	2.06	44,118	41.03	58,574	54.47	2,615	2.43	107,526	100
1995-96	1,794	1.61	43,787	39.41	63,000	56.70	2,534	2.28	111,115	100
1996-97	1,842	1.64	43,751	38.87	64,742	57.52	2,220	1.97	112,555	100
1997-98	1,773	1.52	43,943	37.78	68,250	58.68	2,340	2.01	116,306	100
1998-99	1,741	1.48	43,781	37.24	69,866	59.42	2,184	1.86	117,572	100
1999-00	1,708	1.43	43,775	36.67	71,823	60.17	2,064	1.73	119,370	100

Highlight

➢ The proportion of students enrolled in provincial/ private schools dropped from 47 percent in 1989-1990 to 38 percent in 1999-2000.

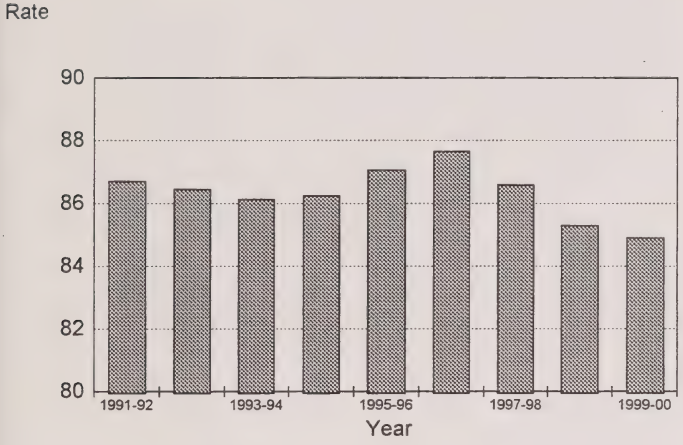
Revised: Starting in 1992-1993 an estimate of students enrolled in band operated schools for the the Nuu-Chah-Nulth Tribal Council in B.C. is included.

Notes:
1. On-reserve population includes recognized Indian settlements on Crown land.
2. Total enrolment includes Registered Indians, Non-Registered Indians and Inuit living on a reserve and/or community and attending Grades, Kindergarten 4 to 13 (where applicable).
3. Excludes Yukon, N.W.T. and Nunavut as Elementary and Secondary Education is funded by the territorial governments.
4. Private school enrolment data were coded separately prior and including 1989-1990.

Source: 1989-1999 Nominal Roll, Information Management Branch, DIAND.

3.2 On-Reserve Population Enrolment, Age 6-16

Figure 3.2 On-Reserve Registered Population, Age 6-16, Enrolment Rate, Canada, 1991-1992 to 1999-2000 (Revised)



Highlight

➢ The enrolment rate of on-reserve children enrolled in kindergarten, elementary and secondary schools remains consistent over the last 10 years.

Notes:
1. On-reserve includes recognized Indian settlements on Crown land.
2. Excludes Yukon, N.W.T. and Nunavut as kindergarten, elementary and secondary education is funded by the territorial governments.
3. Excludes individuals from the Nuu-Chah-Nulth Tribal Council, Miawpukek, Sechelt and James Bay Cree and Naskapi of Quebec.
4. The 6-16 age group has been used in order to be consistent with numbers reported for all Canadians. Previously the 4-18 age group was used.
5. Enrolment rates are calculated by dividing the Enrolment data by the population and multiplying by 100. Please note that a limitation to the Indian Register is that residency is recorded by event-driven occurrences and may be outdated. This limitation should be kept in mind as it likely deflates the enrolment rate.

Sources: 1991-1999 Indian Register, DIAND.
1991-1999 Nominal Roll, Information Management Branch, DIAND.

3.2 On-Reserve Population Enrolment, Age 6-16 (continued)

Table 3.2 On-Reserve Registered Population, Age 6-16, Enrolment Rate, Canada, 1991-1992 to 1999-2000 (Revised)

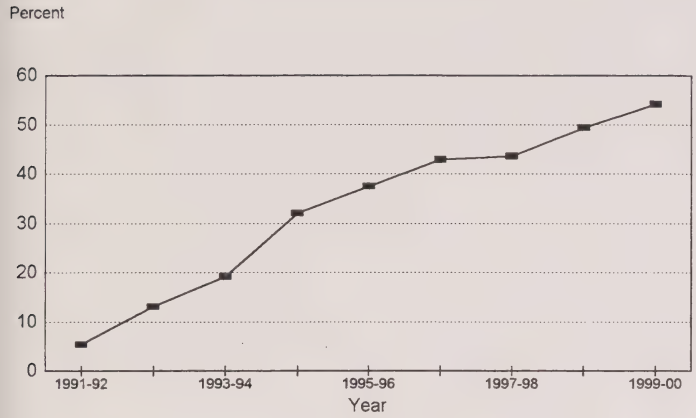
Year	On-Reserve Population 6-16 Years[1,2,3,4]	On-Reserve Enrolment 6-16 Years[1,2,3,4]	Enrolment Rate[5]
1991-92	69,968	60,663	86.7
1992-93	72,097	62,323	86.4
1993-94	74,821	64,437	86.1
1994-95	77,583	66,908	86.2
1995-96	80,671	70,229	87.1
1996-97	82,562	72,356	87.6
1997-98	86,199	74,635	86.6
1998-99	89,434	76,279	85.3
1999-00	92,077	78,178	84.9

Notes:
1. On-reserve includes recognized Indian settlements on Crown land.
2. Excludes Yukon, N.W.T. and Nunavut as kindergarten, elementary and secondary education is funded by the territorial governments.
3. Excludes individuals from the Nuu-Chah-Nulth Tribal Council, Miawpukek, Sechelt and James Bay Cree and Naskapi of Quebec.
4. The 6-16 age group has been used in order to be consistent with numbers reported for all Canadians. Previously the 4-18 age group was used.
5. Enrolment rates are calculated by dividing the Enrolment data by the population and multiplying by 100. Please note that a limitation to the Indian Register is that residency is recorded by event-driven occurrences and may be outdated. This limitation should be kept in mind as it likely deflates the enrolment rate.

Sources: 1991-1999 Indian Register, DIAND.
1991-1999 Nominal Roll, Information Management Branch, DIAND.

3.3 Band-Operated Schools

Figure 3.3 Incremental Increase of Band-Operated Schools, Canada, Base Year 1990-1991



Highlight

- Indian bands are assuming more control in the delivery of education to Indian children living on a reserve. Reflecting this fact, the number of band-operated schools increased by 54 percent from 312 in 1990-1991 to 481 in 1999-2000.

Table 3.3 Percentage Change of Band-Operated Schools, Canada, 1990-1991 to 1999-2000 (Revised)

School Year	Band-Operated Schools	Percentage Change
1990-91	312	-
1991-92	329	5.4
1992-93	353	7.3
1993-94	372	5.4
1994-95	412	10.8
1995-96	429	4.1
1996-97	446	4.0
1997-98	448	0.4
1998-99	466	4.0
1999-00	481	3.2

Revised:

Table 3.3 was modified to reflect the Annual Percentage Change vs the Incremental Increase.

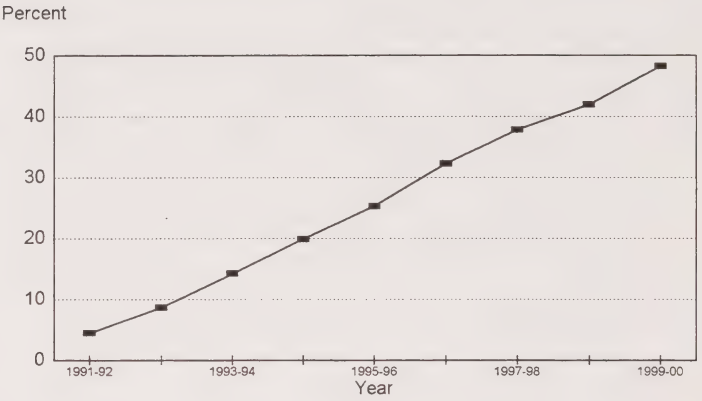
Source: 1990-1999 Nominal Roll, Information Management Branch, DIAND

3.4 Educational Space

Highlight

➢ In 1999-2000, the space allocated for schools amounted to 876,997 square metres, an increase of 48 percent from 591,363 square metres recorded in 1990-1991.

Figure 3.4 Incremental Increase of On-Reserve Educational Space, Canada, Base Year 1990-1991 (Revised)



Revised:

Figure 3.4 was modified to reflect the Incremental Increase vs the Annual Percentage Change.

Table 3.4 Percentage Change of On-Reserve Educational Space, Canada, 1990-1991 to 1999-2000

Fiscal Year	Square Meters	Percentage Change
1990-91	591,363	-
1991-92 [1]	617,789	4.5
1992-93	642,568	4.0
1993-94	675,689	5.2
1994-95 [2]	709,310	5.0
1995-96	741,008	4.5
1996-97	782,264	5.6
1997-98	815,137	4.2
1998-99	839,494	3.0
1999-00	876,997	4.5

Notes:

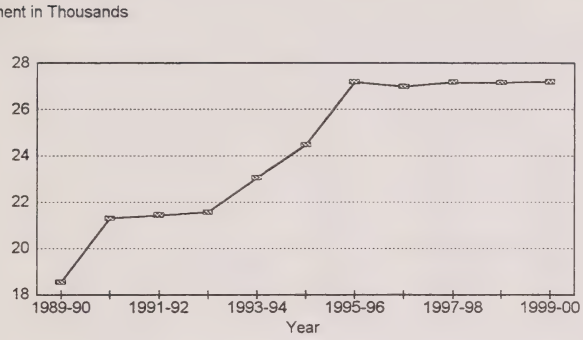
1. Data prior to 1991-1992 include on-reserve provincial and private schools. Data for 1991-1992 and subsequent years exclude on-reserve provincial and private schools. Data for 1991-1992 does not include 90 sq.m. of schools in Yukon.

2. Data for 1994-1995 were revised to reflect adjustments to the Capital Asset Mgnt. System after publication of the 1995 School Facilities/Joint School Agreements Summary Reports.

Source: 1990-2000 Capital Asset Management System, Information Management Branch, DIAND.

3.5 Post-Secondary Enrolment

Figure 3.5 Registered Indians and Inuit Enrolled in Post-Secondary Receiving DIAND Funding, Canada 1989-1990 to 1999-2000



Highlight

➢ The number of Registered Indians and Inuit enrolled in Post-Secondary increased by 47 percent from 18,535 in 1989-1990 to 27,200 in 1999-2000.

Table 3.5 Registered Indians and Inuit Enrolled in Post-Secondary Receiving DIAND Funding, Canada 1989-1990 to 1999-2000

School Year	Post-Secondary Enrolment [1]
1989-90	18,535
1990-91	21,300
1991-92	21,442
1992-93	21,566
1993-94	23,068
1994-95	24,482
1995-96	27,183
1996-97	26,987
1997-98	27,172
1998-99	27,157
1999-00	27,200 [2]

Notes:

1. Total number of Registered Indians and Inuit funded by DIAND and enrolled in post-secondary.

2 . The enrolment is an estimate that includes reported and non-reported counts.

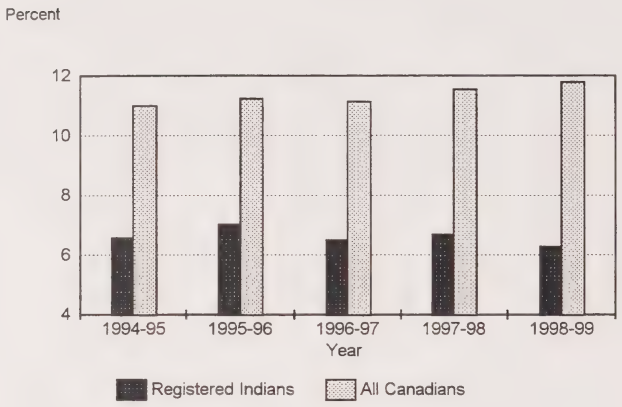
Source: 1989-1999 Post-Secondary Database, Information Management Branch, DIAND.

3.6 Post-Secondary Enrolment Rate/Comparison

Highlights

- The post-secondary enrolment rate for the Registered Indian Population aged 17-34 averaged 7 percent from 1994-1995 to 1998-1999.
- Over the same period, the post-secondary enrolment rate for Canadians aged 17-34 averaged 11 percent.

Figure 3.6 Full-Time Post-Secondary Enrolment Rates for Registered Indian Population Receiving DIAND Funding, Compared to All Canadians, Canada 1994-1995 to 1998-1999 (Revised)



Revised: Canadian Population aged 17-34 was revised as at October 23, 2000, Statistics Canada (see source below).

Notes:
1. Includes university and community college full-time enrolment for the Fall snapshot date. The age group 17-34 was selected because most students enrolled in post-secondary institutions fall within this age group. However, Indian students tend to be older than other Canadians when they enroll in post-secondary institutions.
2. Data from the University Student Information System (USIS) and the Community College Student Information System (CCSIS) of Statistics Canada.
3. The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development only funds University and College Entrance Programs (UCEP) in N.W.T. The UCEP is a preparatory program and does not qualify as a post-secondary program. Post-secondary education for Inuit and Indian Students in the N.W.T. is funded by the territorial government.
4. Estimates were used to calculate the enrolled Registered Indian population due to inconsistent reporting.

Sources: 1994-1998 Post-Secondary Database, Information Management Branch, DIAND.
1994-1998 Indian Register, DIAND.
1994-1998 Statistics Canada, Internal Bank of Education Statistics (IBES).
1994-2000 Statistics Canada, CANSIM II, Matrix 6367: Population by Single Years of Age, Age Groups and Sex, Canada.

3.6 Post-Secondary Enrolment Rate/Comparison

Table 3.6 Full-Time Post-Secondary Enrolment Rates for Registered Indian Population Receiving DIAND Funding, Compared to All Canadians, Canada 1994-1995 to 1998-1999 (Revised)

	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
Registered Indians					
Enrolled Fulltime 17-34 [1,3,4]	12,551	13,608	12,725	13,230	12,506
Population aged 17-34	191,351	194,211	196,290	198,114	199,098
Enrolment Rate	6.6	7.0	6.5	6.7	6.3
All Canadian Population					
Enrolled Fulltime, aged 17-34 [1,2]	890,182	900,785	884,123	912,200	921,068
Population aged 17-34	8,113,339	8,031,535	7,956,843	7,903,114	7,823,526
Enrolment Rate	11.0	11.2	11.1	11.5	11.8

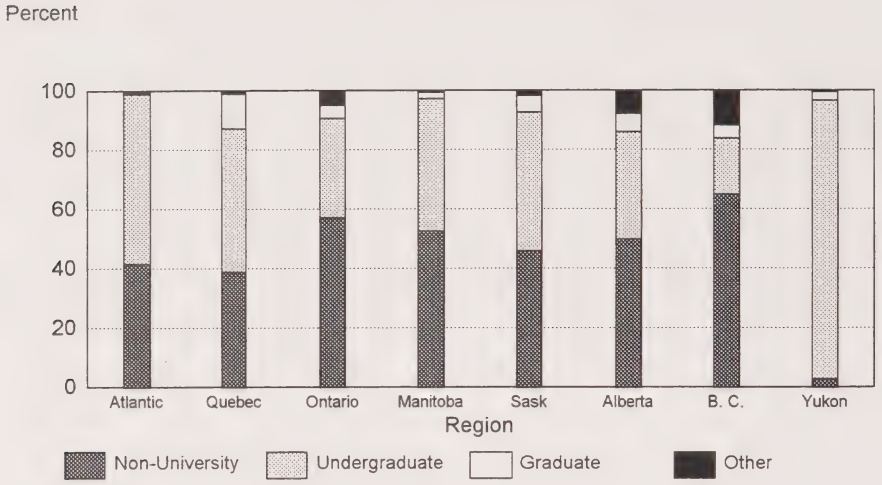
Revised: Canadian Population aged 17-34 was revised as at October 23, 2000, Statistics Canada (see source below).

Notes:
1. Includes university and community college full-time enrolment for the Fall snapshot date. The age group 17-34 was selected because most students enrolled in post-secondary institutions fall within this age group. However, Indian students tend to be older than other Canadians when they enroll in post-secondary institutions.
2. Data from the University Student Information System (USIS) and the Community College Student Information System (CCSIS) of Statistics Canada.
3. The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development only funds University and College Entrance Programs (UCEP) in N.W.T. The UCEP is a preparatory program and does not qualify as a post-secondary program. Post-secondary education for Inuit and Indian Students in the N.W.T. is funded by the territorial government.
4. Estimates were used to calculate the enrolled Registered Indian population due to inconsistent reporting.

Sources: 1994-1998 Post-Secondary Database, Information Management Branch, DIAND.
1994-1998 Indian Register, DIAND.
1994-1998 Statistics Canada, Internal Bank of Education Statistics (IBES).
1994-2000 Statistics Canada, CANSIM II, Matrix 6367: Population by Single Years of Age, Age Groups and Sex, Canada.

3.7 Post-Secondary Education Graduates

Figure 3.7 Registered Indian and Inuit Post-Secondary Graduates Receiving DIAND Funding, by Region, 1998-1999



Notes:
1. **Non University** includes non-university types of certificates or diplomas, **Undergraduate** includes bachelor degrees, Professional degrees etc., **Graduate** includes Master's degrees, Ph.Ds etc., and **Other** includes special students, auditing specialization and all others.
2. The figures do not include all bands.
3. The department only funds University and College Entrance Programs (UCEP) in N.W.T. The UCEP is a preparatory program and does not qualify as a post-secondary program. Post-Secondary Education for Registered Indian and Inuit students in the N.W.T. is funded by the territorial government.

Source: 1998-1999 Post-Secondary Database, Information Management Branch, DIAND.

3.7 Post-Secondary Education Graduates (continued)

Table 3.7 Registered Indian and Inuit Post-Secondary Graduates, Receiving DIAND Funding, by Region, 1998-1999

Region	Non-University[1]	University Undergraduate [1]	University Graduate [1]	Other [1]	Total
Atlantic [2]	42	57	1	0	100
Quebec [2]	129	158	39	2	328
Ontario	782	457	54	68	1,361
Manitoba	250	209	11	0	470
Saskatchewan [2]	219	220	26	7	472
Alberta	148	105	18	22	293
B. C. [2]	409	119	25	72	625
Yukon	1	30	1	0	32
Total [3]	1,980	1,355	175	171	3,681

Highlight

➢ Ontario and British Columbia account for over half of all Registered Indian and Inuit graduates in Canada in 1998-1999.

Notes: 1. **Non University** includes non-university types of certificates or diplomas, **Undergraduate** includes bachelor degrees, Professional degrees etc., **Graduate** includes Master's degrees, Ph.Ds etc., and **Other** includes special students, auditing specialization and all others.
2. The figures do not include all bands.
3. The department only funds University and College Entrance Programs (UCEP) in N.W.T. The UCEP is a preparatory program and does not qualify as a post-secondary program. Post-Secondary Education for Registered Indian and Inuit students in the N.W.T. is funded by the territorial government.

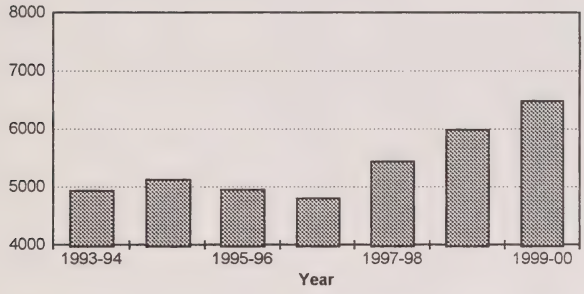
Source: 1998-1999 Post-Secondary Database, Information Management Branch, DIAND.

SECTION 4

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

4.1 Children In Care Years

Figure 4.1 Number of Care Years for On-Reserve Registered Indian Children[1], Canada, 1993-1994 to 1999-2000 (Revised)



Highlight

- Between 1993-1994 and 1999-2000, the number care years of On-Reserve Registered Indian children increased by 31 percent.

Please note that the Percentage of Children in Care chart that appeared in the 1999 Basic Departmental Data has been replaced and is under review.

Revised: The number of children in care years was revised starting in 1993-1994.

Notes:
1. See Glossary for definition of "Children in Care".
2. The number of children in care years is calculated by dividing the total number of care-days by 365.
3. Children in care include foster, institutional and group home care.
4. Child care cases do not include preventive and alternate approaches to child and family services.
5. Registered Indian children in care were resident on a reserve, Crown Land or settlement prior to the provision of care.
6. Only those First Nations which are identified under a Child and Family Services Agency Agreement are included in the above information.
7. The number of children in care years includes estimated figures.
8. Excludes residents in the N.W.T.and Nunavut as they are funded by the territorial government.
9. Excludes Self-Government First Nations which are funded through other funding mechanisms.

Source: 1993-1999 Social Development - Children in Care (Children aged 18 and under), Information Management Branch, DIAND.

4.1 Children In Care Years (continued)

Table 4.1 Number of Care Years for On-Reserve Registered Indian Children[1], Canada, 1993-1994 to 1999-2000 (Revised)

Fiscal Year	Number of Children in Care Years[2-9]
1993-94	4,934
1994-95	5,124
1995-96	4,955
1996-97	4,808
1997-98	5,441
1998-99	5,990
1999-00	6,483

Please note that the Percentage of Children in Care column that appeared in the 1999 Basic Departmental Data has been removed and is under review.

Revised: The number of children in care years was revised starting in 1993-1994.

Notes:
1. See Glossary for definition of "Children in Care".
2. The number of children in care years is calculated by dividing the total number of care-days by 365.
3. Children in care include foster, institutional and group home care.
4. Child care cases do not include preventive and alternate approaches to child and family services.
5. Registered Indian children in care were resident on a reserve, Crown Land or settlement prior to the provision of care.
6. Only those First Nations which are identified under a Child and Family Services Agency Agreement are included in the above information.
7. The number of children in care years includes estimated figures.
8. Excludes residents in the N.W.T.and Nunavut as they are funded by the territorial government.
9. Excludes Self-Government First Nations which are funded through other funding mechanisms.

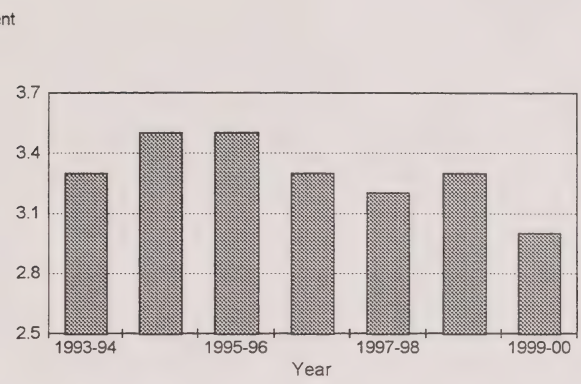
Source: 1993-1999 Social Development - Children in Care (Children aged 18 and under), Information Management Branch, DIAND.

4.2 Adults In Care Years

Highlight

➢ Over the last seven years, the number of care years of on-reserve Registered Indian adults in institutional care averaged 3.3 per thousand.

Figure 4.2 Number of Care Years for On-Reserve Registered Indian Adults[1], Canada, 1993-1994 to 1999-2000 (Revised)



Revised: The on-reserve adult population has been changed to 19 years and over to reflect the age of adults in care. The number of adults in care years was revised for 1998-1999.

Notes:
1. See Glossary for definition of "Adult in Care".
2. The number of adults in care years is calculated by dividing the total number of care-days by 365.
3. The ratio of Adults in Care is the number of adults in care years divided by the number of On-Reserve Adults aged 19 years and over multiplied by 1,000.
4. Adult care includes institutional care and excludes in-home and foster care.
5. Registered Indian adults in care were resident on a reserve, Crown Land or settlement prior to the provision of care.
6. Excludes residents in the N.W.T and Nunavut as they are funded by the territorial government.
7. Excludes Self-Government First Nations which are funded through other funding mechanisms.

Sources: 1993-1999 Social Development - Adult in Care (Adult aged 19 and over), Information Management Branch, DIAND.
1993-1999 Indian Register (as of December 31), DIAND.

4.2 Adults In Care Years (continued)

Table 4.2 Number of Care Years for On-Reserve Registered Indian Adults[1], Canada, 1993-1994 to 1999-2000 (Revised)

Fiscal Year	Number of Adult Care Years [2,4,5,6,7]	No. of On-Reserve Adults Aged 19 and over [6,7]	Adults in Care Per 1,000 Population [3]
1993-94	591	179,550	3.3
1994-95	645	184,776	3.5
1995-96	666	191,196	3.5
1996-97	645	195,633	3.3
1997-98	655	202,356	3.2
1998-99	690	208,696	3.3
1999-00	641	214,525	3.0

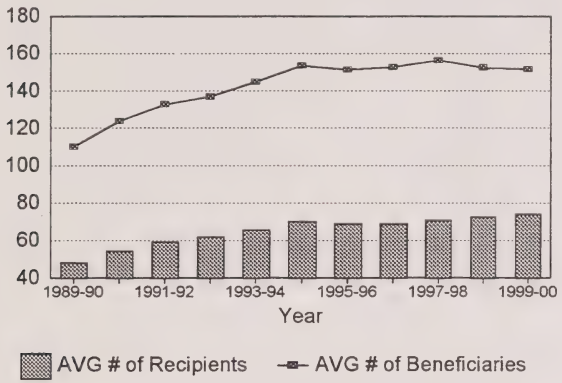
Revised: The on-reserve adult population has been changed to 19 years and over to reflect the age of adults in care. The number of adults in care years was revised for 1998-1999.

Notes:
1. See Glossary for definition of "Adult in Care".
2. The number of adults in care years is calculated by dividing the total number of care-days by 365.
3. The ratio of Adults in Care is the number of adults in care years divided by the number of On-Reserve Adults aged 19 years and over multiplied by 1,000.
4. Adult care includes institutional care and excludes in-home and foster care.
5. Registered Indian adults in care were resident on a reserve, Crown Land or settlement prior to the provision of care.
6. Excludes residents in the N.W.T and Nunavut as they are funded by the territorial government.
7. Excludes Self-Government First Nations which are funded through other funding mechanisms.

Sources: 1993-1999 Social Development - Adult in Care (Adult aged 19 and over), Information Management Branch, DIAND.
1993-1999 Indian Register (as of December 31), DIAND.

4.3 Social Assistance Recipients and Beneficiaries

Figure 4.3 Average Number of On-Reserve Social Assistance Recipients and Beneficiaries[1] per Month, Canada, 1989-1990 to 1999-2000 (Revised)



Highlights

- On-reserve, the average number of monthly social assistance beneficiaries increased by 38 percent between1989-1990 and 1999-2000.
- In numeric terms, a monthly average of 4,892 of beneficiaries have decreased (see Note 11) from 1997-1998 to 1999-2000.

Revised: The average number of beneficiaries per month was revised for 1995-1996 and 1998-1999.

Notes:
1. See Glossary for definition of "Social Assistance"
2. Social Assistance Recipients are defined as a combination of the number of families (heads of household) and single individuals who are eligible to receive social assistance funding.
3. Social Assistance Beneficiaries are defined as a combination of the number of persons in a family and single individuals.
4. The number of Social Assistance recipients is a combination of two data types: actuals and "fixed-volume" commitments.
5. Starting in in 1988-1989, all information appears as submitted by regions.
6. In 1991-1992, unlike previous years, social assistance for Registered Indians living off reserve in Alberta and in Manitoba for 1992-1993 was covered by the provincial government and is therefore not reflected in these numbers.
7. The decrease in the 1995-1996 figures is due primarily to the exclusion of five (5) Yukon Self-Government First Nations.
8. The 1997-1998 Social Assistance data was revised, as a result of the February 1999 Data Review.
9. Excludes residents in the N.W.T.and Nunavut as they are funded by the territorial government.
10. Excludes Self-Government First Nations which are funded through other funding mechanisms.

Source: 1989-1999 Social Assistance, Information Management Branch, DIAND.

4.3 Social Assistance Recipients and Beneficiaries (continued)

Table 4.3 Average Number of On-Reserve Social Assistance Recipients and Beneficiaries[1] per Month, Canada, 1989-1990 to 1999-2000 (Revised)

Fiscal Year [5]	Average Number of Recipients per month[3,4,9,10]	Average Number of Beneficiaires per month[2,4,9,10]
1989-90	48,159	110,202
1990-91	54,487	124,057
1991-92[6]	59,319	132,968
1992-93	61,818	137,022
1993-94	65,666	145,020
1994-95	69,890	153,613
1995-96[7]	69,029	151,564
1996-97	68,790	152,746
1997-98[8]	70,927	156,629
1998-99	72,612	152,658
1999-00	73,974	151,737

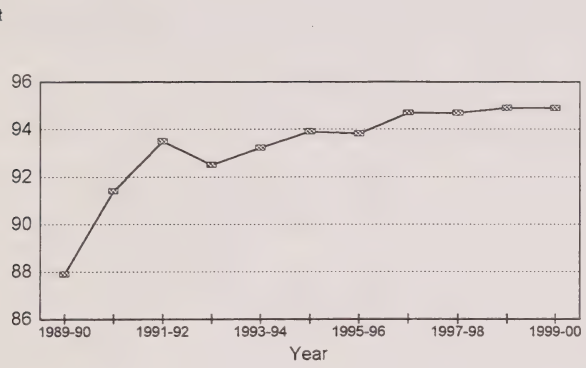
Revised: The average number of beneficiaries per month was revised for 1995-1996 and 1998-1999.

Notes:
1. See Glossary for definition of "Social Assistance"
2. Social Assistance Recipients are defined as a combination of the number of families (heads of household) and single individuals who are eligible to receive social assistance funding.
3. Social Assistance Beneficiaries are defined as a combination of the number of persons in a family and single individuals.
4. The number of Social Assistance recipients is a combination of two data types: actuals and "fixed-volume" commitments.
5. Starting in in 1988-1989, all information appears as submitted by regions.
6. In 1991-1992, unlike previous years, social assistance for Registered Indians living off reserve in Alberta and in Manitoba for 1992-1993 was covered by the provincial government and is therefore not reflected in these numbers.
7. The decrease in the 1995-1996 figures is due primarily to the exclusion of five (5) Yukon Self-Government First Nations.
8. The 1997-1998 Social Assistance data was revised, as a result of the February 1999 Data Review.
9. Excludes residents in the N.W.T.and Nunavut as they are funded by the territorial government.
10. Excludes Self-Government First Nations which are funded through other funding mechanisms.

Source: 1989-1999 Social Assistance, Information Management Branch, DIAND.

4.4 Social Assistance Program

Figure 4.4 Percentage Change of Bands Administering the Social Assistance Program[1], Canada 1989-1990 to 1999-2000



Highlights

- In 1999-2000, Social Assistance was administered by 538 out of 567 eligible bands, with funding provided through a number of contribution arrangements.
- The percent of bands administering the Social Assistance Program has increased from 89 percent in 1989-1990 to 95 percent in 1999-2000.

Notes:
1. See Glossary for definition of "Social Assistance".
2. Number of bands is defined as the total number of bands which DIAND is responsible for funding Social Assistance. The number of bands shown above does not reflect the total number of bands as identified in the Indian Register.
3. Number of administering bands is the total number of bands administering the Social Assistance Program, either directly or indirectly, through other bands, tribal councils, or under joint administration.
4. Data may be different from previous reports as regions may have adjusted data in the 1994-1995 submission.
5. The decrease in the 1995-1996 figures is due primarily to the exclusion of five (5) Yukon Self-Government First Nations.

Source: 1989-1999 Social Assistance, Information Management Branch, DIAND.

4.4 Social Assistance Program (continued)

Table 4.4 Percentage of Bands Administering the Social Assistance Program[1], Canada, 1989-1990 to 1999-2000

Fiscal Year	Number of Bands [2]	Bands Administering the SA Program [3]	Percentage of Administering Bands
1989-90	565	497	87.9
1990-91	569	520	91.4
1991-92	570	533	93.5
1992-93	574	531	92.5
1993-94	575	536	93.2
1994-95 [4]	574	539	93.9
1995-96 [5]	566	531	93.8
1996-97	566	536	94.7
1997-98	565	535	94.7
1998-99	564	535	94.9
1999-00	567	538	94.9

Notes:
1. See Glossary for definition of "Social Assistance".
2. Number of bands is defined as the total number of bands which DIAND is responsible for funding Social Assistance. The number of bands shown above does not reflect the total number of bands identified in the Indian Register.
3. Number of Administering bands is the total number of bands administering the Social Assistance Program, either directly or indirectly, through other bands, tribal councils, or under joint administration.
4. Data may be different from previous reports as regions may have adjusted data in the 1994-1995 submission.
5. The decrease in the 1995-1996 figures is due primarily to the exclusion of five (5) Yukon Self-Government First Nations.

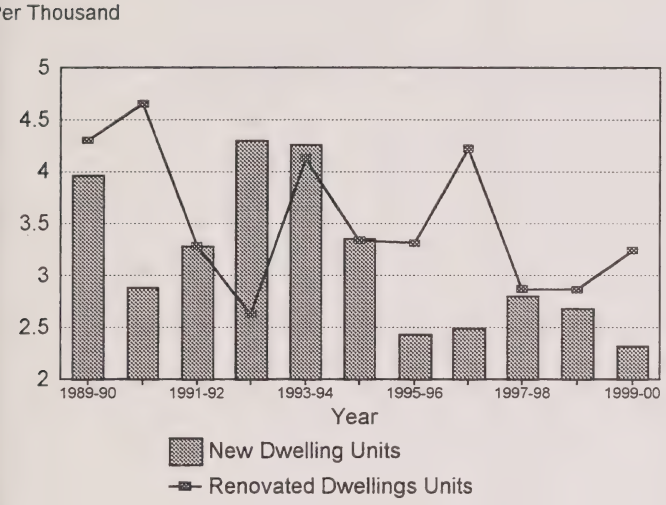
Source: 1989-1999 Social Assistance, Information Management Branch, DIAND.

SECTION 5

HOUSING

5.1 On-Reserve Dwellings

Figure 5.1 On-Reserve New and Renovated Dwelling Units[1], Canada, 1989-1990 to 1999-2000



Highlights

- Between 1989-1990 and 1999-2000, an average of 3,156 new dwelling units per year were built on reserve.
- In 1999-2000, 2,313 new dwelling units were constructed for First Nations on reserves.
- On average, 3,532 dwelling units were renovated every year over the last 10 years.
- In 1999-2000, a total of 3,243 dwellings were renovated on reserve.

Notes:
1. See Glossary for definition of "Dwellings"
2. Excludes dwellings in the N.W.T., Nunavut and Inuit communities of Northern Quebec, as well as dwellings of bands under the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement since 1984, Self-Government bands in Yukon and the Sechelt Band since 1986.
3. There was a change in the reporting method beginning in 1990-1991. Instead of including both "starts" (but not completed) and "completions," as was done in previous years, only those units for which final inspection reports were received during the fiscal year were counted.
4. Data reported for 1997-1998 is as of August 31, 1998 and reflects adjustments made to the 1997-1998 Capital Management Database after publication of the 1997-1998 Performance Report.

Source: 1989-2000 Capital Asset Management System, Information Management Branch, DIAND.

5.1 On-Reserve Dwellings (continued)

Table 5.1 On-Reserve New and Renovated Dwelling Units[1], Canada, 1989-1990 to 1999-2000

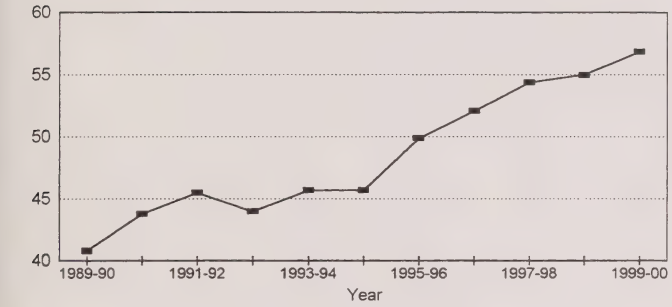
Fiscal Year	Number of New Dwelling Units [2,4]	Number of Renovated Dwellings Units
1989-90	3,958	4,301
1990-91 [3]	2,879	4,655
1991-92	3,281	3,288
1992-93	4,295	2,630
1993-94	4,254	4,126
1994-95	3,354	3,338
1995-96	2,427	3,310
1996-97	2,487	4,222
1997-98	2,798	2,870
1998-99	2,675	2,864
1999-00	2,313	3,243

Notes:
1. See Glossary for definition of "Dwellings"
2. Excludes dwellings in the N.W.T., Nunavut and Inuit communities of Northern Quebec, as well as dwellings of bands under the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement since 1984, Self-Government bands in Yukon and the Sechelt Band since 1986.
3. There was a change in the reporting method beginning in 1990-1991. Instead of including both "starts" (but not completed) and "completions," as was done in previous years, only those units for which final inspection reports were received during the fiscal year were counted.
4. Data reported for 1997-1998 is as of August 31, 1998 and reflects adjustments made to the 1997-1998 Capital Management Database after publication of the 1997-1998 Performance Report.

Source: 1989-2000 Capital Asset Management System, Information Management Branch, DIAND.

5.2 On-Reserve Dwellings/Infrastructure

Figure 5.2 Percentage of Adequate On-Reserve Housing[1], Canada, 1989-1990 to 1999-2000



Highlight

➢ In 1999-2000, 57 percent of on-reserve dwellings were considered to be in adequate conditions.

Table 5.2 Adequate On-Reserve Housing[1], Canada, 1989-1990 to 1999-2000

Fiscal Year	Total Housing Units [2]	Number of Adequate Units	Percent of Adequate Units
1989-90	60,509	24,659	40.8
1990-91	64,402	28,209	43.8
1991-92[3]	67,282	30,633	45.5
1992-93	71,531	31,460	44.0
1993-94	73,683	33,665	45.7
1994-95	76,385	34,875	45.7
1995-96	78,187	39,020	49.9
1996-97	80,443	41,885	52.1
1997-98	83,008	45,153	54.4
1998-99	85,647	47,140	55.0
1999-00	88,485	50,313	56.9

Notes:

1. Adequate is defined as the number of housing units that do not require any minor or major renovations or replacement. This number is determined using the following formula:

Adequate Housing Units = Total Units- (Replacement+Major Renovation+Minor Renovation)

2. B.C. data excludes updates of infrastructure assets since 1987 for some First Nations participating in Alternative Funding Arrangements.

3. 1990-1991 data were used for British Columbia in 1991-1992

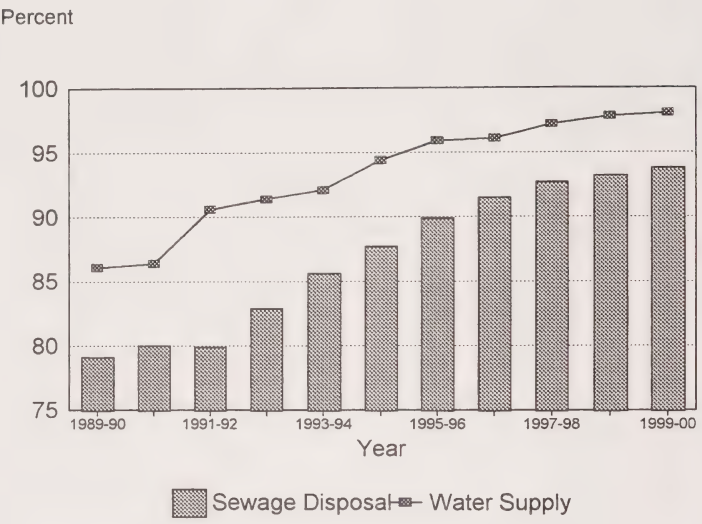
Source: 1989-2000 Capital Asset Management System, Information Management Branch, DIAND.

5.3 On-Reserve Dwellings/Infrastructure/Water and Sewage

Highlights

- In 1999-2000, 98 percent of on-reserve dwellings had water delivery systems, compared to only 86 percent of on-reserve dwellings 10 years earlier.
- The proportion of dwellings with sewage disposal systems increased from 79 percent in 1989-1990 to 94 percent in 1999-2000.

Figure 5.3 Percentage of On-Reserve Dwellings with Water Delivery Systems and Sewage Disposal Systems[1], Canada, 1989-1990 to 1999-2000[2]



Notes:
1. See Glossary for definitions of "Water Delivery System and Adequacy" and "Sewage Disposal System and Adequacy".
2. Data reported for 1997-1998 is as of August 31, 1998 and reflects adjustments made to the 1997-1998 Capital Management Database after publication of the 1997-1998 Performance Report.
3. The percentage of dwellings having adequate water supply and sewage disposal are based on the total number of housing units found in Table 5.2.

Source: 1989-2000 Capital Asset Management System, Information Management Branch, DIAND.

5.3 On-Reserve Dwellings/Infrastructure/Water and Sewage (continued)

Table 5.3 On-Reserve Dwellings with Water Delivery Systems and Sewage Disposal Systems[1], Canada, 1989-1990 to 1999-2000[2]

Fiscal Year	Adequate Water Supply [3]		Adequate Sewage Disposal [3]	
	No.	%	No.	%
1989-90	52,081	86.1	47,839	79.1
1990-91	55,645	86.4	51,505	80.0
1991-92	60,956	90.6	53,784	79.9
1992-93	65,397	91.4	59,315	82.9
1993-94	67,826	92.1	63,069	85.6
1994-95	72,092	94.4	66,978	87.7
1995-96	74,945	95.9	70,287	89.9
1996-97	77,269	96.1	73,638	91.5
1997-98	80,674	97.2	76,916	92.7
1998-99	83,734	97.8	79,848	93.2
1999-00	86,763	98.1	82,999	93.8

Notes:
1. See Glossary for definitions of "Water Delivery System and Adequacy" and "Sewage Disposal System and Adequacy".
2. Data reported for 1997-1998 is as of August 31, 1998 and reflects adjustments made to the 1997-1998 Capital Management Database after publication of the 1997-1998 Performance Report.
3. The percentage of dwellings having adequate water supply and sewage disposal are based on the total number of housing units found in Table 5.2.

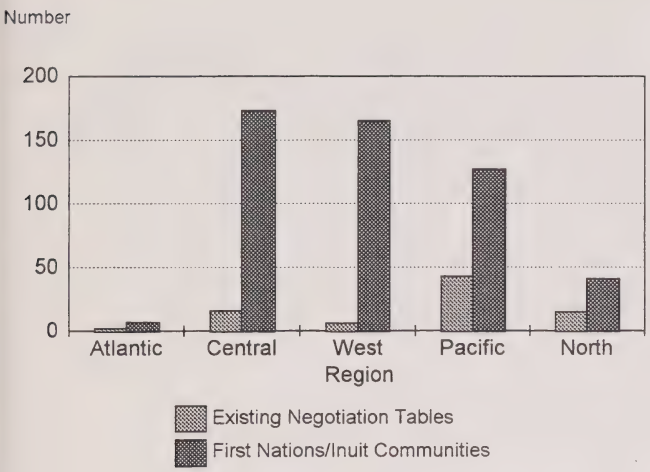
Source: 1989-2000 Capital Asset Management System, Information Management Branch, DIAND.

SECTION 6

SELF-GOVERNMENT

6.1 Self-Government Negotiations

Figure 6.1 Self-Government Negotiations by Region 2000



Key to Regions:

Atlantic includes Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick
Central includes Quebec, Ontario
West includes Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta
Pacific includes British Columbia
North includes the Northwest Territories and the Yukon

Source: 2000 Self-Government Policy Directorate, DIAND.

Highlights

- Since 1984, self-government legislation has been enacted on behalf of the Cree-Naskapi of Quebec and the Sechelt Band of British Columbia (1986).
- In September 1998, the *Mi'kmaq Education Act* was enacted.
- Self-government legislation has also been enacted on behalf of the following Yukon First Nations: Vuntut Gwitchin, the Nacho Nyak Dun, the Champagne and Aishihik, Teslin Tlingit, Little Salmon/Carmacks, Selkirk and Tr'on dëk Hwëch'in in conjunction with their comprehensive claims.
- Canada gave Royal Assent to the *Nisga'a Final Agreement Act* in April 2000 and the Treaty came into effect on May 11, 2000. The Nisga'a agreement represents the first modern land claim agreement to explicitly extend section 35 *(Constitution Act, 1982)* protection to both land and self-government rights.

6.1 Self-Government Negotiations (continued)

Highlights

- DIAND is currently engaged in self-government negotiations at more than 80 negotiation tables.
- These include comprehensive self-government negotiations, sectoral negotiations and self-government negotiations which are proceeding with a large number of communities in conjunction with their comprehensive land claims negotiations.

Table 6.1 Self-Government Negotiations by Region 2000

Region	Existing Negotiation Tables	Affected First Nations / Inuit Communities
Atlantic	2	7
Quebec	6	25
Ontario	10	148
Manitoba	2	63
Saskatchewan	2	79
Alberta	2	23
British Columbia	43	127
Yukon	10	14
N.W.T.	5	27
Canada Total	82	513 [1]

Notes: 1. In reading this table, one must keep in mind that some communities are represented at more than one table.

Source: 2000 Self-Government Policy Directorate, DIAND.

6.2 Devolution

Figure 6.2 Profile of Administrators of Expenditures, DIAND, 1989-1990 to 1999-2000



Highlight

➢ In 1999-2000, Registered Indians and Inuit administered over 85 percent of DIAND's Indian and Inuit Affairs Program expenditures through band councils, tribal councils, or other First Nation organizations.

Sources: Band Service Profiles, Finance Branch, DIAND.
1999-2000 Estimates, Part III - A Report on Plans and Priorities.

6.2 Devolution (continued)

Table 6.2 Devolution of Expenditures, DIAND 1989-1990 to 1999-2000

Fiscal Year	Band Administered (Current $)	%	Province Administered (Current $)	%	Department (DIAND) Administered (Current $)	%	IIAP Expenditures [1] (Current $)	Indian & Inuit Affairs Program (Auth. FTEs) [2]
1989-90	$1,613,325,400	72.0	$275,507,700	12.3	$351,207,500	15.7	$2,240,040,600	2,917
1990-91	$1,867,056,400	74.5	$297,205,500	11.9	$340,190,900	13.6	$2,504,452,800	2,913
1991-92	$2,146,588,300	77.3	$335,577,300	12.1	$293,937,800	10.6	$2,776,103,400	2,682
1992-93	$2,359,800,000	78.6	$334,608,000	11.1	$309,484,100	10.3	$3,003,892,100	2,682
1993-94	$2,673,150,811	79.9	$360,028,800	10.8	$311,810,000	9.3	$3,344,989,611	2,567
1994-95	$2,868,833,766	81.9	$393,573,384	11.2	$240,621,423	6.9	$3,503,028,573	2,275
1995-96	$3,065,731,561	83.1	$373,997,022	10.1	$248,007,409	6.7	$3,687,735,992	2,092
1996-97	$3,179,249,715	81.8	$486,996,988	12.5	$221,460,680	5.7	$3,887,707,383	1,889
1997-98	$3,376,659,499	85.1	$340,370,427	8.6	$248,706,142	6.3	$3,965,736,068	1,755
1998-99	$3,833,125,063	86.4	$342,220,681	7.7	$260,261,082	5.9	$4,435,606,826	1,991
1999-00	$3,753,695,395	85.5	$357,252,427	8.1	$279,547,699	6.4	$4,390,495,521	1,988

Highlight

➢ The number of authorized full-time equivalents in the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program has decreased from 1,991 in 1998-1999 to 1,988 in 1999-2000 which is a 32 percent reduction from the 2,917 full-time equivalents in 1989-1990.

Notes: 1. Indian and Inuit Affairs Program expenditures figures may differ slightly from those shown in the Public Accounts of Canada.
2. Deployed across Canada.

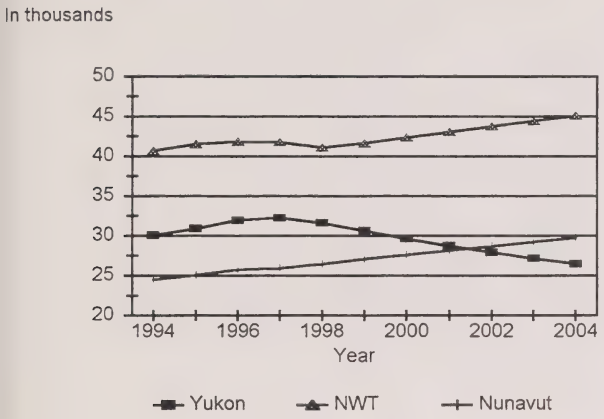
Sources: Band Service Profiles , Finance Branch, DIAND.
1999-2000 Estimates, Part III - Report on Plans and Priorities.

SECTION 7

THE NORTH

7.1 Population in the North

Figure 7.1 Population[1], Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut, 1994 to 2004 (Revised)



Highlights

- According to these estimates, the population for Nunavut will continue to rise. Between 1994 and 2004, the population is expected to increase by 22 percent from 24,500 to 29,800 while the population for N.W.T is expected to increase by 11 percent from 40,700 to 45,100 over the same period.
- A decrease in population is projected for Yukon over the same period, falling 12 percent from 30,000 in 1994 to 26,500 by 2004.

Notes: 1. Estimates and Projections are as of July 1st for each particular year.
2. This is an update of one of the projection series published by the Population Projections Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada.

Source: Population Estimation for 1994 to 1999 and Population Projections found in: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics, 1999. Ottawa, Industry Canada 1999. Demography Division, Catalogue Number 91-213-XPB. Tables 1.13 to 1.15, p 40-44.

7.1 Population in the North (continued)

Table 7.1 Population[1], Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut, 1994 to 2004 (Revised)

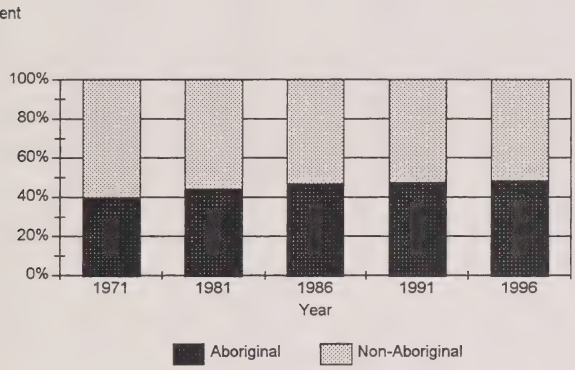
Year	Yukon	NWT	Nunavut
1994	30,047	40,671	24,486
1995	30,887	41,517	25,058
1996	31,938	41,829	25,741
1997	32,240	41,788	25,947
1998	31,591	41,075	26,429
1999	30,633	41,606	27,039
2000 [2]	29,642	42,343	27,592
2001 [2]	28,737	43,054	28,139
2002 [2]	27,914	43,743	28,682
2003 [2]	27,167	44,412	29,219
2004 [2]	26,492	45,064	29,752

Notes: 1. Estimates and Projections are as of July 1st for each particular year.
2. This is an update of one of the projection series published by the Population Projections Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada.

Source: Population Estimation for 1994 to 1999 and Population Projections found in: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics, 1999. Ottawa, Industry Canada 1999. Demography Division, Catalogue Number 91-213-XPB. Tables 1.13 to 1.15, p 40-44.

7.2 Aboriginal Ancestry Population in the North

Figure 7.2 Total population in the North (Northwest Territories and Yukon) showing percentage of Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal people, 1971,1981,1986,1991 and 1996



Highlights

- As a percentage of the total population, the Aboriginal population of Yukon increased from 14 percent in 1971 to 21 percent in 1996.
- The proportion of Aboriginal people in the Northwest Territories over the same period also increased substantially, rising from 53 percent in 1971 to 62 percent in 1996.
- In 1996, the Ethnic Composition in the North can be compared across three territories. The percentage of Yukon's population who are Aboriginal is 21 percent. Comparatively, 48 percent of Northwest Territories' population is Aboriginal while 85 percent of Nunavut's population is Aboriginal. 75 percent of Nunavut's Aboriginal population is Inuit.

Note : These numbers represent a comparable count to previous census years and are **based on Aboriginal Ancestry only**, question #17 in the 1996 Census.

Sources: 1971, 1981, 1986, 1991 and 1996 (T11) Census of Population, DIAND Core and Custom Tabulations.

7.2 Aboriginal Ancestry Population in the North (continued)

Table 7.2 Total Population by Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Ethnic Composition, for Yukon and Northwest Territories, 1971 to 1996 Census[1] and for Nunavut and Northwest Territories, 1996 Census

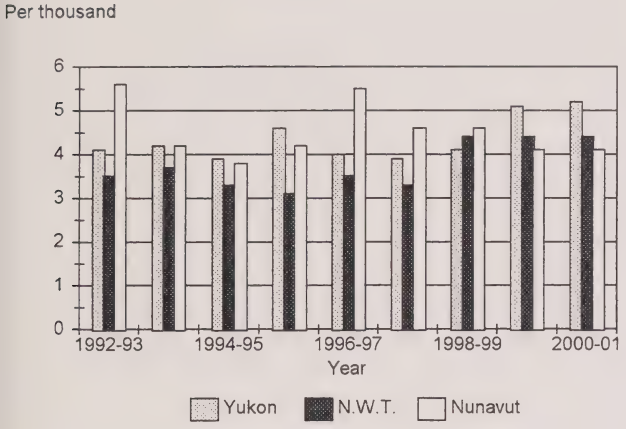
	1971		1981		1986		1991		1996 [1]	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
YUKON										
Aboriginal	2,590	14.1	4,045	17.5	4,995	21.4	6,225	22.5	6,440	21.0
Inuit	10	0.1	95	0.4	55	0.2	135	0.5	25	0.1
NAI [3]	2,580	14.0	3,760	16.3	4,710	20.2	5,665	20.5	3,480	11.4
Métis	-	-	190	0.8	165	0.7	380	1.4	110	0.4
Multiple Aboriginal	-	-	-	-	65	0.3	45	0.2	2,820	9.2
Non-Aboriginal	15,798	85.9	19,030	82.5	18,365	78.6	21,430	77.5	24,210	79.0
Total Population	18,388	100.0	23,075	100.0	23,360	100.0	27,655	100.0	30,650	100.0
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES										
Aboriginal	18,580	53.4	26,430	58.0	30,530	58.7	34,765	60.5	39,850	62.1
Inuit	11,400	32.8	15,910	34.9	18,135	34.9	20,825	36.3	21,670	33.8
NAI [3]	7,180	20.6	7,930	17.4	8,435	16.2	9,915	17.3	1,275	2.0
Métis	-	-	2,590	5.7	2,970	5.7	3,310	5.8	9,810	15.3
Multiple Aboriginal	-	-	-	-	1,000	1.9	715	1.2	7,100	11.1
Non-Aboriginal	16,225	46.6	19,110	42.0	21,490	41.3	22,665	39.5	24,270	37.8
Total Population	34,805	100.0	45,540	100.0	52,020	100.0	57,430	100.0	64,125	100.0
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES (1999 Boundaries) [2]										
Aboriginal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,635	47.7
Inuit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,825	7.2
NAI [3]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,755	25.0
Métis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,255	3.2
Multiple Aboriginal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,805	12.3
Non-Aboriginal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,400	52.3
Total Population	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,035	100.0
NUNAVUT (1999 Boundaries) [2]										
Aboriginal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,215	84.6
Inuit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,850	75.1
NAI [3]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	0.2
Métis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	0.1
Multiple Aboriginal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,290	9.1
Non-Aboriginal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,875	15.4
Total Population	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,090	100.0

Notes:
1. These numbers represent a comparable count to previous census years and are **based on Aboriginal Ancestry only**, question #17 in the 1996 Census.
2. Data for Northwest Territories and Nunavut are based on the 1999 boundaries.
3. NAI refers to North American Indian.

Sources: 1971, 1981, 1986, 1991 and 1996 (T11) Census of Population, DIAND Core and Custom Tabulations.

7.3 Mortality in the North

Figure 7.3 Mortality Rates (per 1,000) in Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 1991-1992 to 2000-2001 (Revised)



Highlights

- In Yukon there is an estimated increase in the mortality rate to 5.2 deaths per thousand in 2000-2001. This would represent the highest rate over the 10 year period.
- Over the majority of the years presented, Nunavut had a higher mortality rate than Northwest Territories. It is projected, however, that by 1999-2000 Nunavut's mortality rate will be lower than Northwest Territories at 4.1 deaths per thousand.

Table 7.3 Mortality Rates (per 1,000) in Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 1991-1992 to 2000-2001 (Revised)

Year	Yukon	N.W.T.	Nunavut
1991-92	4.1	3.8	5.0
1992-93	4.1	3.5	5.6
1993-94	4.2	3.7	4.2
1994-95	3.9	3.3	3.8
1995-96	4.6	3.1	4.2
1996-97	4.0	3.5	5.5
1997-98	3.9	3.3	4.6
1998-99	4.1	4.4	4.6
1999-00 [1]	5.1	4.4	4.1
2000-01 [1]	5.2	4.4	4.1

Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics, 1999. Ottawa, Industry Canada 1999. Demography Division, Catalogue Number 91-213-XPB. Tables 1.13 to 1.15, p 40-44.

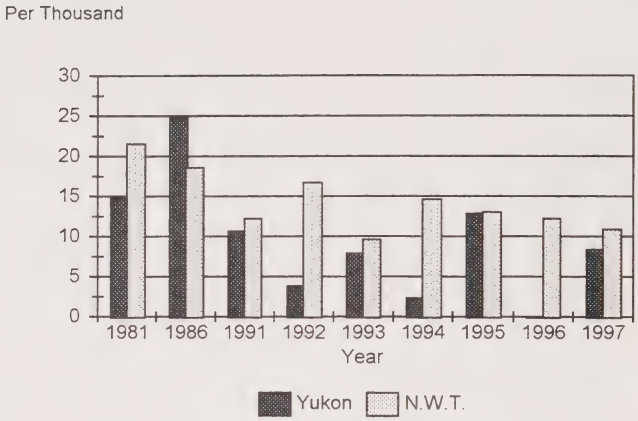
Note: 1. This is an update of one of the projection series published by the Population Projections Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada.

7.4 Infant Mortality in the North

Highlights

- Though infant mortality rates remain higher in Northwest Territories than in Yukon, they have been declining in Northwest Territories since 1981, from 21.5 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1981 to 10.9 deaths in 1997.
- From one year to the next, the infant mortality rate fluctuates more in Yukon than it does in Northwest Territories. Overall, the rate in Yukon has declined from 14.9 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1981 to a rate of 8.4 in 1997.

Figure 7.4 Infant Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births) in Yukon and Northwest Territories 1981, 1986, 1991 to 1997



Source:Statistics Canada. Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada in 1998-1999 Catalogue Number 91-209-XPE.

7.4 Infant Mortality in the North (continued)

Table 7.4 Infant Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births) in Yukon and Northwest Territories 1981, 1986, 1991 to 1997

Year	Yukon	N.W.T.
1981	14.9	21.5
1986	24.8	18.6
1991	10.6	12.2
1992	3.8	16.7
1993	7.9	9.6
1994	2.3	14.6
1995	12.8	13.0
1996	0.0	12.2
1997	8.4	10.9

Note: Because of the small populations involved, random fluctuations in rates from year to year are to be expected. As such, presentation of data using five year intervals limits some of the natural fluctuation associated with plotting year-over-year a mortality rates. This approach permits the simple identification of deeper trends occurring within the infant mortality data series.

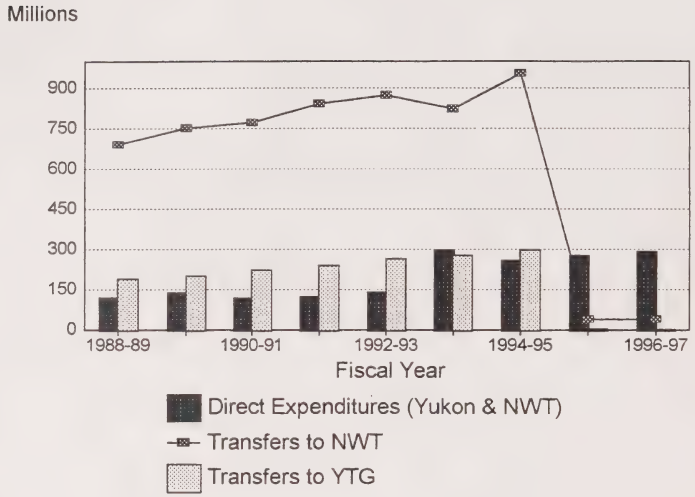
Source: Statistics Canada. Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada in 1998-1999 Catalogue Number 91-209-XPE.

7.5 DIAND Expenditures in the North

Highlights

- For the period 1991-1992 to 1994-1995 inclusive, transfers to the territorial governments from DIAND increased in every fiscal year.
- The decline in DIAND Total Expenditures observed in 1995-1996 is due to the transferred responsibility of the Formula Funding Grants to the Department of Finance.

Figure 7.5 Components of DIAND Expenditures in the North, 1988-1989 to 1994-1995 (Actual), 1995-1996 (Forecast) and 1996-1997 (Planned)



Notes:
1. Data collection for the Annual Northern Expenditure Plan (ANEP) has been suspended therefore, counts shown in this edition of the Basic Departmental Data (BDD) still reflect the 1995-1996 forecast and the 1996-1997 planned expenditures. Collection of ANEP data has resumed and these years will be updated to actuals in upcoming editions of BDD.
2. Total Transfers to Territorial Governments = Formula Transfers + Other Transfers
3. Total DIAND Expenditure (Current dollars) = Transfers to Yukon + Transfers to Northwest Territories + Direct Expenditures.
4. Constant dollar series is obtained by deflating total DIAND expenditures by Statistics Canada's Consumer Price Index for gross domestic product at market prices, 1992=100. The deflator for each fiscal year was calculated by taking the mean of the indices in the four quarters of April 1 to March 31.

Source: Annual Northern Expenditure Plan 1996-1997, DIAND.

7.5 DIAND Expenditures in the North (continued)

Table 7.5 DIAND Expenditures in the North, 1988-1989 to 1994-1995 (Actual), 1995-1996 (Forecast) and 1996-1997 (Planned)

Type	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96 forecast [1]	1996-97 planned [1]
Direct Expenditures by Area of Principal Benefit									
Yukon	44,983	61,013	58,374	64,887	65,602	72,850	80,181	77,102	93,533
Northwest Territories	26,102	26,274	28,520	29,997	41,466	171,683	128,095	157,352	157,943
North Generally	48,370	51,409	30,490	29,337	33,108	53,217	49,416	43,705	41,182
TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURES	**119,455**	**138,696**	**117,384**	**124,221**	**140,176**	**297,750**	**257,692**	**278,159**	**292,658**
Total Transfers to Territorial Governments [2]									
Yukon	189,465	200,141	222,403	239,501	265,018	277,300	297,938	3,829	2,027
Northwest Territories	692,441	752,824	772,038	842,789	874,943	824,141	956,423	39,971	40,864
Direct Expenditures	119,455	138,696	117,384	124,221	140,176	297,750	257,692	278,159	292,658
Total Expenditure [3] (Current dollars)	**1,001,361**	**1,091,661**	**1,111,825**	**1,206,511**	**1,280,137**	**1,399,191**	**1,512,053**	**321,959**	**335,549**
Total Expenditure (Constant 1992 dollars) [4]	**1,110,772**	**1,159,799**	**1,147,394**	**1,219,314**	**1,275,672**	**1,378,513**	**1,468,726**	**305,102**	**313,670**

Highlight

➢ By 1991-1992, direct expenditures began to rise again owing to the implementation of the Arctic Environmental Strategy. Reflecting the impact of the Nunavut land claim, direct expenditures more than doubled in 1993-1994 with a statutory payment of $121.8 million. This, coupled with a $15.0 million increase for the Nunavut land claim, accounts for most of the increase in direct expenditures in the middle 1990s.

Notes:
1. Data collection for the Annual Northern Expenditure Plan (ANEP) has been suspended therefore, counts shown in this edition of the Basic Departmental Data (BDD) still reflect the 1995-1996 forecast and the 1996-1997 planned expenditures. Collection of ANEP data has resumed and these years will be updated to actuals in upcoming editions of BDD.
2. Total Transfers to Territorial Governments = Formula Transfers + Other Transfers
3. Total DIAND Expenditure (Current dollars) = Transfers to Yukon + Transfers to Northwest Territories + Direct Expenditures.
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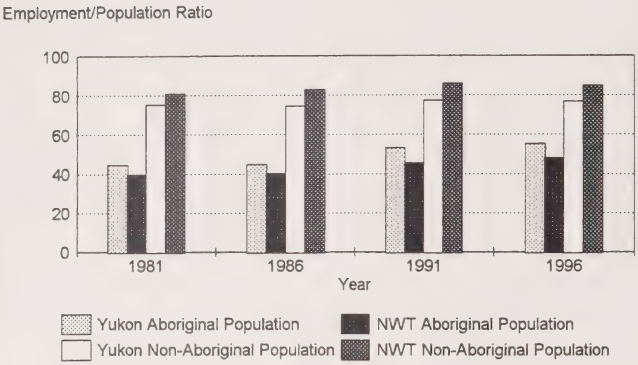
Source: Annual Northern Expenditure Plan 1996-1997, DIAND, Ottawa.

7.6 Employment in the North

Highlights

- Since 1981, the percentage of employed Aboriginals aged 15 and over has increased in both territories.
- However, the Aboriginal employment/ population ratios in Northwest Territories and Yukon remain substantially lower than those for non-Aboriginals.

Figure 7.6 Employment/Population Ratios for Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal people 15 years of age and over, Yukon and Northwest Territories (including Nunavut), 1981, 1986, 1991 and 1996 (Revised)



Note : The definition of Aboriginal has changed across census years affecting comparability over time. Please see the Census Aboriginal definitions in the glossary for an explanation of this.

Sources: 1981, 1986, 1991 and 1996 (Table 11) Census of Population, DIAND Core Tabulations.

7.6 Employment in the North (continued)

Table 7.6 Selected Employment Characteristics for Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal people, 15 years of age and over, Yukon and Northwest Territories, 1981, 1986, 1991 and 1996 and Nunavut and Northwest Territories, 1996

	1981		1986		1991		1996	
	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal
YUKON								
Population 15+	2,615	14,370	3,395	14,095	4,330	16,525	4,710	18,560
Employed	1,165	10,820	1,520	10,495	2,300	12,740	2,605	14,240
Employment/Population Ratio	44.6	75.3	44.8	74.5	53.1	77.1	55.3	76.7
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES								
Population 15+	15,380	14,285	18,675	16,255	21,390	17,165	24,435	18,710
Employed	6,090	11,520	7,505	13,445	9,740	14,740	11,725	15,870
Employment/Population Ratio	39.6	80.6	40.2	82.7	45.5	85.9	48.0	84.8
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES (1999 Boundaries) [1]								
Population 15+	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,220	15,480
Employed	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,000	12,920
Employment/Population Ratio	-	-	-	-	-	-	49.1	83.5
NUNAVUT (1999 Boundaries) [1]								
Population 15+	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,215	3,225
Employed	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,725	2,950
Employment/Population Ratio	-	-	-	-	-	-	46.9	91.5

Highlight

➢ The Aboriginal employment/population ratio in 1996 was slightly higher in Northwest Territories at 49 percent, compared to 47 percent in Nunavut. This is considerably lower than ratio for the Non-Aboriginal population, especially in Nunavut where 92 percent of the Non-Aboriginal population 15 years and over are employed.

Notes : 1. Data for Northwest Territories and Nunavut are based on the 1999 boundaries.
2. The definition of Aboriginal has changed across census years affecting comparability over time. Please see the Census Aboriginal definitions in the glossary for an explanation of this.

Sources: 1981, 1986, 1991 and 1996 (Table 11) Census of Population, DIAND Core Tabulations.

SECTION 8

ADDITIONAL TOPICS

8.1 Lands

Figure 8.1 Land Administered by DIAND,1989-1990 to 1999-2000 (Revised)

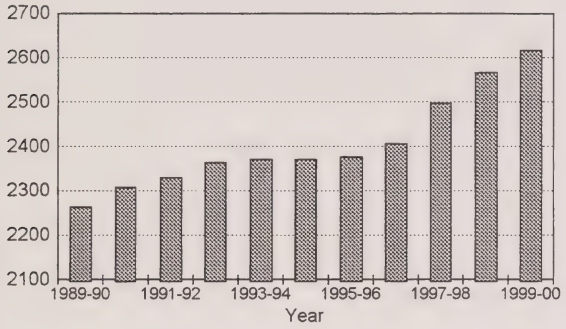


Table 8.1 Land Administered by DIAND,1989-1990 to 1999-2000 (Revised)

Fiscal Year	Number of Reserves	Amount of land (hectares)	Number of bands
1989-90	2,263	2,649,000.0	596
1990-91	2,308	2,768,000.0	601
1991-92	2,330	2,658,000.0	603
1992-93	2,364	2,750,000.0	604
1993-94	2,370	2,750,957.0	605
1994-95	2,370	2,750,957.0	607
1995-96	2,376	2,751,603.0	608
1996-97	2,406	2,751,342.0	608
1997-98	2,497	3,044,088.1	608
1998-99	2,567	2,945,110.2	609
1999-00	2,617	2,995,490.4	610

Sources: Indian Lands Registry System, DIAND.
1999 Indian Register, DIAND.

Highlights

- DIAND administered land transactions for 2,617 reserves in fiscal year 1999-2000, totalling 2,995,490.4 hectares across Canada. To establish perspective, this represents an area approximately equivalent in size to Vancouver Island.
- The volume and complexity of land transactions are increasing as economic development is promoted by First Nations, corporations and individuals.

Note: The substantial increase in the number of reserves is a result of the Treaty Land Entitlement Settlement in Saskatchewan.

8.2 Specific Claims

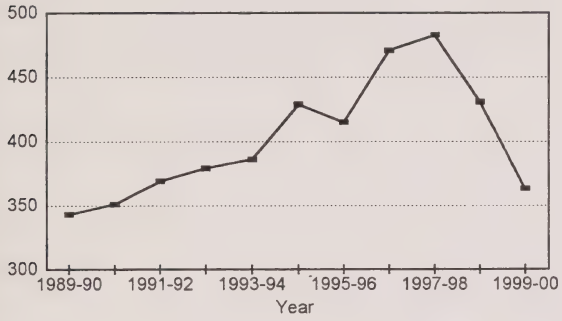
Highlights

➢ During fiscal year 1999-2000, the Specific Claims Branch settled 19 specific claims involving 15 First Nations, for a total expenditure of $149 million. Since the inception of the program and up to March 31, 2000, the Branch has settled 220 specific and treaty land entitlement claims amounting to $1 billion.

➢ As of March 31, 2000, 91 specific claims were under negotiation, with a further 356 under assessment.

8.3 Community Economic Development Organizations (CEDOs)

Figure 8.3 Total Number of All Types of Community Economic Development Organizations (CEDOs), Canada, 1989-1990 to 1999-2000



Highlights

- Community Economic Development Organizations (CEDOs) are managed by, and accountable to, First Nations communities. They assume responsibility for the delivery of programs and services previously provided by the department. DIAND regional offices work in partnership with CEDOs to establish First Nation control over local program priorities, expenditures, design, delivery and advisory services.

Table 8.3 Total Number of All Types of Community Economic Development Organizations (CEDOs), Canada, 1989-1990 to 1999-2000

Fiscal Year	Total CEDOs All Types
1989-90	343
1990-91	351
1991-92	369
1992-93	379
1993-94	386
1994-95	429
1995-96	415
1996-97	471
1997-98	483
1998-99	431[1]
1999-00	363[2]

Notes:

1. Data may differ from previously reported numbers due to revisions to the database.

2. Number of CEDOs that provided an "acceptable" Economic Development Report as of September 15, 2000.

Source: 1989-2000 Information Management Branch, DIAND.

GLOSSARY

Glossary

Aboriginal Census Definitions: The 1996 Census introduced several changes to the questions pertaining to the Aboriginal population asked in the 1991 Census. The changes have allowed for multiple definitions of the Aboriginal population, each with different population counts. Users of census data should understand the differences in definitions between census years, which in turn affect the comparability of the Total Aboriginal, Inuit, Métis, and North American Indian populations across censuses.

The difference in counts arises in 1996 with the inclusion of a new question concerning Aboriginal Identity (Q18), in addition to the Ethnic Origin (Q17), Band Membership (Q20) and Registered Indian (Q21) questions asked in 1991. 1996 Identity based data cannot be compared directly with the ancestry/origin based data from previous censuses.[1]

Prior to 1996, counts of Aboriginal persons were derived primarily from a question that asked respondents about their ancestry. In 1986 and 1991, respondents were to indicate if they were either North American Indian (NAI), Métis or Inuit/Eskimo. In 1981, respondents with Aboriginal origins were to indicate the origins of status or registered Indian, non-status Indian, Métis or Inuit. In 1971, the respondent's paternal ancestry was to be reported, if multiple ethnic origins were reported only one origin was captured, resulting in one ethnic origin per respondent.[1]

In both the 1991 and 1996 Censuses, respondents were asked: "To which ethnic or cultural group(s) did this person's ancestors belong?". In 1991, 15 of the most frequent origins were listed and respondents were asked to mark as many as were applicable. In addition, two blank spaces were provided for other responses, and several other origins were provided as examples. In 1996, the questionnaire did not provide a list of answer categories, and instead provided four blank spaces for respondents to write in their origins. Examples of origins were provided as illustrations, and for the first time, "Canadian" was included among the examples. These modifications, in particular the inclusion of "Canadian" resulted in a major change in the way ethnic origins were reported. The number of "Canadian" responses was high, suggesting that respondents who had previously considered themselves of alternative ancestry were choosing Canadian origin in 1996.[1] This may have had an impact on the pattern of responses for Aboriginal origins.

As explained above, the 1996 Census includes a new lens to view the Aboriginal population. This lens is "identity", measured by responses to the question, "Is this person an Aboriginal person, that is, North American Indian, Métis or Inuit (Eskimo)?"(Q18). North American Indian (NAI), Métis, and Inuit were the printed

choices given, with the instruction to mark the circle(s) that best apply. From this question population counts were obtained for NAI only, Métis only, and Inuit only, as well as those who claimed multiple Aboriginal identities.

Unless noted (1), this information was taken from the DIAND Census publication entitled: *Aboriginal Labour Force Characteristics from the 1996 Census*, the other source consulted was (1) Statistics Canada, *The Daily, January 13, 1999*, Catalogue no. 11-001E.

Adults in Care: DIAND provides funding for care in Type I and II institutions which may be located on a reserve or operated by the province. Individuals are assessed according to provincial standards to determine the level of care required. Residents of institutions are generally elderly and disabled persons in need of supervision and assistance. **Type I:** "...required by a person who is ambulant and/or independently mobile, who has decreased physical and/or mental faculties, who requires primarily supervision and/or assistance with activities of daily living and provision for meeting psycho-social needs through social and recreational services. The period of time during which care is required is indeterminate and related to the individual condition"; **Type II**:"...required by a person with a relatively stabilized (physical or mental) chronic disease or functional disability, who, having reached the apparent limit of his recovery, is not likely to change in the near future, who has relatively little need for the diagnostic and therapeutic services of a hospital but who requires availability of personal care on a continuing 24-hour basis, with medical and professional nursing supervision and provision for meeting psycho-social needs. The period of time during which care is required is unpredictable but usually consists of a matter of months or years". (Source: Adult Long Term Institutional Care, Report of the Sub-Committee on Special Services in Hospitals, 1984).

Average Annual Growth Rate: The formula used to calculate average annual growth rates was: AAGR = (X1 / X0) 1/n - 1 where: X1 = data for the most recent year in period X0 = data for the earliest year in period n = length of period (years).

Bill C-31: "Passed by Parliament in June 1985, Bill C-31 contained important amendments to the *Indian Act*. It had three principal goals: to eliminate discrimination based on gender and marital status in the *Indian Act*; to restore Indian status to victims of past discrimination; and to enable Indian bands to assume control over their membership. As a result of Bill C-31, the *Indian Act* now essentially treats men and women equally when determining status, and prevents anyone from gaining or losing status through marriage". (Source: Lands, Revenues and Trust Review, Phase II Report DIAND)

Children in Care: The number of children who were placed away from parental care to protect them from neglect and/or abuse, or to prevent neglect and/or abuse either in foster care, group homes or institutional care.

Devolution: Refers to the transfer of services and programs from DIAND control to Indian bands, tribal councils and other Indian authorities.

Dwellings: Defined as self-contained living accommodations (with at least one separate bedroom), and considered to be a main residence, irrespective of occupancy, level of completeness, or need for renovation or replacement.

Geographic Zones:

Urban: A zone where a First Nation is located within 50 km from the nearest service centre having year-round road access.
Rural: A zone where a First Nation is located between 50 km and 350 km from the nearest service centre having year-round road access.
Remote: A zone where a First Nation is located over 350 km from the nearest service centre having year-round road access.
Special Access: A zone where a First Nation has no year-round road access to the nearest service centre and, as a result, experiences a higher cost of transportation.
Service Centre: A community where the following services are available:
a) - supplies, material and equipment (ie. for construction, office operations, etc.);
b) - a pool of skilled or semi-skilled labour;
c) - at least one financial institution, bank, trust company, credit union, etc.;
d) - provincial services (such as health services, community and health services, environment services); and
e) - Federal services (such as Canada Post, employment centre).

Indian Register: "The Indian Register is a list of Registered Indians (as defined in the *Indian Act*) kept by DIAND. Information on this list concerning the demographic characteristics of the Indian population is updated regularly by band officials and published for December 31 of each year".

Life Expectancy: "Is an estimation of the average number of years of life remaining to each member of a group of persons. It is calculated on the basis of observed age-specific mortality rates at any particular moment in time, assuming that the risks of dying remain constant from the moment of estimation until the death of all members of the group" (Source: Wilkins, Russell, Health Status in Canada, 1926-1976, Institute for Research on Public Policy, May 1980).

Reserves: As defined in the *Indian Act*, a tract of land, the legal title to which is vested in Her Majesty that has been set apart by Her Majesty for the use and benefit of a band.

Sewage Disposal System: Includes the presence of lift stations, septic systems, force mains, sewage collection mains, manholes, service connections, treatment plants, lagoons and outfall sewers, and appurtenances, but excludes plumbing and fixtures.

Sewage Disposal System Adequacy: Refers to the presence of one of the following types of sewage disposal systems: Piped, Community Septic Field/Tank, Individual Septic Field/Tank, Septic Truck and Other. Adequate Sewage Disposal System includes the presence of lift stations, septic systems, force mains, sewage collection mains, manholes, service connections, treatment plants, lagoons and outfall sewers and appurtenances, but excludes plumbing and fixtures.

Social Assistance: The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND) Social Assistance Program is one component of the departmental Social Development Program.

DIAND has engaged in on-reserve social assistance activities with the broad objective of providing individuals and families with the means to meet basic needs for food, clothing and shelter. DIAND also funds special needs allowances for goods and services which are essential to the physical or social well-being of an eligible recipient but are not included as items of basic need, such as basic items of furniture and cost of a physician recommended diet. The department's present involvement in social assistance activities is primarily to provide funding to First Nations who in turn deliver programs and services to community members.

DIAND must adopt the terms and conditions of provincial and territorial general assistance programs. While DIAND may directly deliver the social assistance program, the program has been largely devolved. In 1999-2000, 538 First Nations administered their own program (This figure does not include First Nations functioning under self-government arrangements).

Glossary (continued)

Social Assistance Recipients: Are defined as a combination of the number of families (heads of household) and single individuals who are eligible to receive social assistance funding.

Social Assistance Beneficiaries: Are defined as a combination of the number of persons in a family and single individuals.

Specific Claim: The Specific Claims Branch is responsible for the assessment, negotiation and settlement, or other form of final disposition, of Indian claims against Canada, which are submitted to the government under this program.

Water Delivery System: Refers to the water delivery system (i.e., piped, well, trucked, other) received by a housing unit.

Water Delivery Service Adequacy: Refers to the presence of one of the following types of water delivery systems: Piped, Community Well, Individual Well, Truck A, Truck B and Other. Note: Although Adequate Water Delivery includes Truck B water delivery (truck to barrel), the houses have not been plumbed to accept the services (i.e., cistern and pressurized system) and can be considered inadequate.



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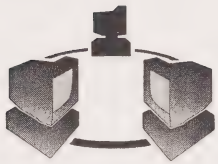
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NOTE TO USERS

Most of the data found in this publication are based on departmental administrative databases. Population counts are taken from the Indian Register and reflect a reporting date of December 31 of any given year.

Readers are advised that all socio-economic data pertaining to the Registered Indians will be available in Census Publications soon to be released by Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

Health Canada is currently updating their national health information regarding First Nations and Inuit people, therefore only the data on Tuberculosis is available and included in this publication.

Finally, the user is cautioned that data may be different from previously reported editions, as a result of edit reviews of historical data. Also, numbers may differ slightly from previous releases due to the availability of more current program data or departmental revisions. "Revised" will be indicated at the top of all pages where tables contain revisions to an historical series. Data in the chapter entitled The North pertain to the total population (Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal) unless otherwise indicated. Statistics for this report are derived primarily from departmental administrative data sources.

INTRODUCTION

Gathering Strength - Canada's Aboriginal Action Plan, offers First Nations, Inuit and Northerners a framework for renewing partnerships, strengthening Aboriginal governance; developing new fiscal relationships; and supporting strong communities, peoples and economies. Basic Departmental Data (BDD) helps measure efforts aimed at achieving key goals of Gathering Strength by providing a comprehensive portrait of the demographic, social and economic conditions of all Registered Indians and Canadians living north of 60°. Essentially descriptive, BDD has tried to maintain continuity with past events while providing an accurate portrait of the changing circumstances of First Nations and Northerners.

Subjects covered in BDD include population, health, education, social conditions, and housing. For each subject area, information is presented in textual, graphic and tabular formats. Each page contains highlights pertaining to the tabular and graphical information, and notes and sources are indicated at the bottom of each table. The Glossary includes definitions of basic terms used throughout the publication.

It is important to note in this publication, the word "Indian" means a Registered Indian. A person with status within the meaning of the *Indian Act*, whose name appears on the Indian Register as maintained by DIAND, is a Registered Indian. In June 1985, amendments to the *Indian Act* were passed by Parliament. These changes, known as the Bill C-31 amendments, restore Indian status and membership rights to individuals and their children who had been enfranchised because of certain clauses contained in the *Indian Act.*

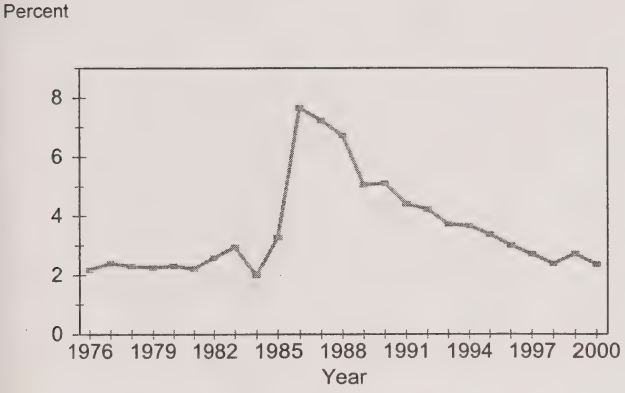
In 2000 Registered Indians were affiliated with one of the 612 bands located across Canada. Please note that Nunavut, Canada's newest territory, came into being on April 1, 1999. As such, the availability of data for Nunavut is limited in this issue of BDD.

SECTION 1

DEMOGRAPHICS

1.1 Registered Indian Population

Figure 1.1 Percentage Change in Registered Indian Population, Canada, 1976 to 2000



Highlights

- Since 1976, the Registered Indian population growth rate fluctuated considerably due largely to the 1985 amendment to the *Indian Act* .
- The 1985 amendment to the *Indian Act*, (Bill C-31), is reflected in the graph, with the percentage change nearly quadrupling in size.
- The percentage change in the Registered Indian Population is returning to levels observed before the amendment.

Source: 1976-2000 Indian Register, DIAND.

1.1 Registered Indian Population (continued)

Table 1.1 Percentage Change in Registered Indian Population by Gender, Canada, 1976 to 2000 (Revised)

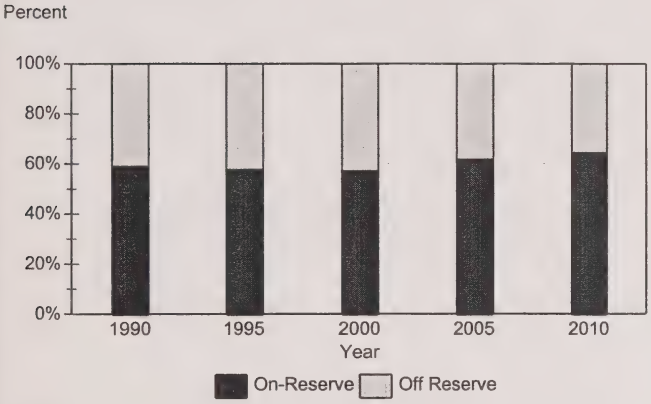
Year	Male		Female		Total	
	Population	% Change	Population	% Change	Population	% Change
1976	146,662	-	142,276	-	288,938	-
1977	149,863	2.2	146,035	2.6	295,898	2.4
1978	153,039	2.1	149,710	2.5	302,749	2.3
1979	156,336	2.2	153,252	2.4	309,588	2.3
1980	159,740	2.2	156,997	2.4	316,737	2.3
1981	162,968	2.0	160,814	2.4	323,782	2.2
1982	166,865	2.4	165,313	2.8	332,178	2.6
1983	171,510	2.8	170,458	3.1	341,968	2.9
1984	174,801	1.9	174,008	2.1	348,809	2.0
1985	179,959	3.0	180,282	3.6	360,241	3.3
1986	191,640	6.5	196,189	8.8	387,829	7.7
1987	204,226	6.6	211,672	7.9	415,898	7.2
1988	217,053	6.3	226,831	7.2	443,884	6.7
1989	227,942	5.0	238,395	5.1	466,337	5.1
1990	239,764	5.2	250,414	5.0	490,178	5.1
1991	250,371	4.4	261,420	4.4	511,791	4.4
1992	260,944	4.2	272,517	4.2	533,461	4.2
1993	270,790	3.8	282,526	3.7	553,316	3.7
1994	280,742	3.7	292,915	3.7	573,657	3.7
1995	290,175	3.4	302,875	3.4	593,050	3.4
1996	299,040	3.1	311,834	3.0	610,874	3.0
1997	307,211	2.7	320,224	2.7	627,435	2.7
1998	314,577	2.4	327,837	2.4	642,414	2.4
1999	323,140	2.7	336,750	2.7	659,890	2.7
2000	330,883	2.4	344,616	2.3	675,499	2.4

Revised: Includes gender breakdown.

Source: 1976-2000 Indian Register, DIAND.

1.2 Population Projections

Figure 1.2 On and Off-Reserve Registered Indian Population Distribution by Residence, Canada, 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005 and 2010



Highlights

- Approximately seven out of ten Registered Indians lived on a reserve in 1985. This proportion dropped to less than six out of ten in 2000. The inclusion of a migration assumption in the demographic model (net inflow to reserves) suggests that there may be an increase in the proportion of Registered Indian living on reserve (over 60% projected by 2010).
- The high growth rates for the off-reserve Registered Indian population between 1985 and 1991 are largely attributed to the reinstatement of status to many individuals through Bill C-31.

Note: The annual growth rate over the period 2000-2005 is calculated on the basis of 2000 adjusted year-end count from 1998-based Population Projections (adjusted 2000 Total = 689,767; On-Reserve population = 411,403; Off-Reserve population = 278,364). Projections are based on the average growth scenario (mid-point between with and without migration assumption) from the 1998-based projection series. 1998-based population projections project a change in the proportion of Registered Indians living on a reserve. This is due to several enhancements to these projections, including the inclusion of a migration assumption and a revised status inheritance assumption.

Sources: 1985-2000 Indian Register, DIAND.
Population Projections of Registered Indians,1998-2008, (Annual Update), DIAND, 1999.

1.2 Population Projections (continued)

Table 1.2 On and Off-Reserve Registered Indian Population by Residence, Canada, 1985 - 2010

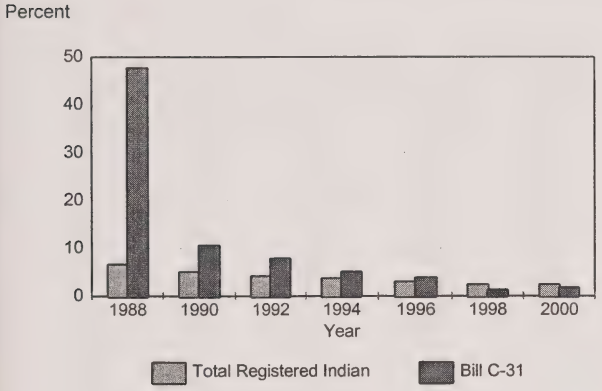
	On-Reserve			Off-Reserve			Total Registered Indian		
Year	No.	%	AGR	No.	%	AGR	No.	%	AGR
1985	255,696	71.0	-	104,545	29.0	-	360,241	100.0	-
1986	264,187	68.1	3.3	123,642	31.9	18.3	387,829	100.0	7.7
1987	268,474	64.6	1.6	147,424	35.4	19.2	415,898	100.0	7.2
1988	273,766	61.7	2.0	170,118	38.3	15.4	443,884	100.0	6.7
1989	279,671	60.0	2.2	186,666	40.0	9.7	466,337	100.0	5.1
1990	293,204	59.9	4.8	196,974	40.2	5.5	490,178	100.0	5.1
1991	304,759	59.5	3.9	207,032	40.5	5.1	511,791	100.0	4.4
1992	315,663	59.2	3.6	217,798	40.8	5.2	533,461	100.0	4.2
1993	326,444	59.0	3.4	226,872	41.0	4.2	553,316	100.0	3.7
1994	336,643	58.7	3.1	237,014	41.3	4.5	573,657	100.0	3.7
1995	347,919	58.7	3.3	245,131	41.3	3.4	593,050	100.0	3.4
1996	354,369	58.0	1.9	256,505	42.0	4.6	610,874	100.0	3.0
1997	365,806	58.3	3.2	261,629	41.7	2.0	627,435	100.0	2.7
1998	375,727	58.5	2.7	266,687	41.5	1.9	642,414	100.0	2.4
1999	384,778	58.3	2.4	275,112	41.7	3.2	659,890	100.0	2.7
2000	391,993	58.0	1.9	283,506	42.0	3.1	675,499	100.0	2.4
2005	*471,453*	*62.1*	*2.8*	*287,595*	*37.9*	*0.7*	*759,047*	*100.0*	*1.9*
2010	*533,913*	*64.8*	*2.5*	*289,699*	*35.2*	*0.2*	*823,609*	*100.0*	*1.7*

Note: The annual growth rate over the period 2000-2005 is calculated on the basis of 2000 adjusted year-end count from 1998-based Population Projections (adjusted 2000 Total = 689,767; On-Reserve population = 411,403; Off-Reserve population = 278,364). Projections are based on the average growth scenario (mid-point between with and without migration assumption) from the 1998-based projection series. 1998-based population projections project a change in the proportion of Registered Indians living on a reserve. This is due to several enhancements to these projections, including the inclusion of a migration assumption and a revised status inheritance assumption.

Sources: 1985-2000 Indian Register, DIAND.
Population Projections of Registered Indians,1998-2008, (Annual Update), DIAND, 1999.

1.3 Bill C-31 Population

Figure 1.3 Percentage Change in Registered Indian and Bill C-31 Population, Canada, 1988 to 2000



Highlights

- As of December 31, 2000 a total of 114,512 Registered Indians were registered based upon Bill C-31 amendments to the *Indian Act*.
- Bill C-31 registrants made up 17 percent of the Indian Register in 2000.
- Year over year growth of the Bill C-31 population has fallen from 48 percent in 1988 to 2 percent in 2000.

Table 1.3 Percentage Change in Registered Indian and Bill C-31 Population, Canada, 1985 to 2000

Year	Total Registered Indian		Bill C-31		Non-Bill C-31	
	#	% Change	#	% Change	#	% Change
1985	360,241	-	-	-	358,636	-
1986	387,829	7.7	16,252	-	369,972	3.2
1987	415,898	7.2	37,056	128.0	378,842	2.4
1988	443,884	6.7	54,774	47.8	389,110	2.7
1989	466,337	5.1	66,904	22.1	399,433	2.7
1990	490,178	5.1	73,990	10.6	416,188	4.2
1991	511,791	4.4	79,639	7.6	432,152	3.8
1992	533,461	4.2	85,947	7.9	447,514	3.6
1993	553,316	3.7	91,439	6.4	461,877	3.2
1994	573,657	3.7	96,148	5.1	477,509	3.4
1995	593,050	3.4	100,958	5.0	492,092	3.1
1996	610,874	3.0	104,869	3.9	506,005	2.8
1997	627,435	2.7	107,577	2.6	519,858	2.7
1998	642,414	2.4	108,924	1.3	533,490	2.6
1999	659,890	2.7	112,482	3.3	547,408	2.6
2000	675,499	2.4	114,512	1.8	560,987	2.5

Note:
Slow growth rate of Bill C-31 population between 1997 and 1998 is partly due to a backlog of files which were cleaned-up in 1999.

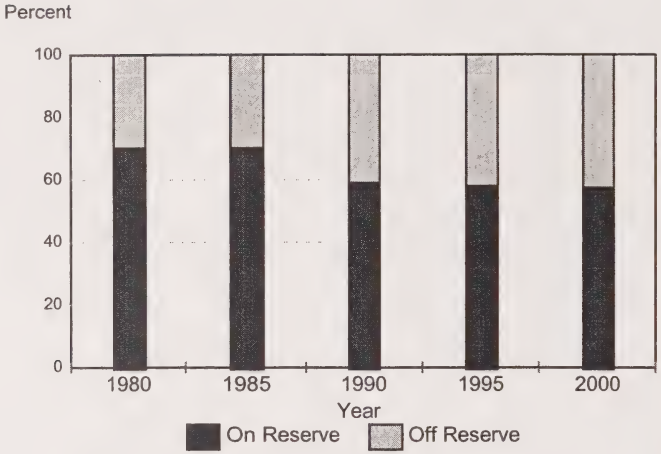
Sources:
1985-2000 Indian Register, DIAND.
1985-2000 Membership and Entitlement, DIAND.

1.4 On and Off-Reserve Population

Highlight

➢ The proportion of the On-Reserve Registered Indian population has decreased from 71 percent in 1980 to 58 percent in 2000.

Figure 1.4 On and Off-Reserve Registered Indian Population, 1980, 1985, 1990, 1995, and 2000



Source: 1980-2000 Indian Register, DIAND

1.4 On and Off-Reserve Population (continued)

Table 1.4 On and Off-Reserve Registered Indian Population by Gender, 1980, 1985, 1990, 1995, and 2000 (Revised)

Year	On Reserve		Off Reserve		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
1980 - Total	**223,658**	**70.6**	**93,079**	**29.4**	**316,737**	**100.0**
Male	115,842	36.6	43,898	13.9	159,740	50.4
Female	107,816	34.0	49,181	15.5	156,997	49.6
1985 - Total	**255,696**	**71.0**	**104,545**	**29.0**	**360,241**	**100.0**
Male	130,706	36.3	49,253	13.7	179,959	50.0
Female	124,990	34.7	55,292	15.3	180,282	50.0
1990 - Total	**293,204**	**59.8**	**196,974**	**40.2**	**490,178**	**100.0**
Male	150,244	30.6	89,520	18.3	239,764	48.9
Female	142,960	29.2	107,454	21.9	250,414	51.1
1995 - Total	**347,919**	**58.7**	**245,131**	**41.3**	**593,050**	**100.0**
Male	177,558	29.9	112,617	19.0	290,175	48.9
Female	170,361	28.6	132,514	22.3	302,875	51.1
2000 - Total	**391,993**	**58.0**	**283,506**	**42.0**	**675,499**	**100.0**
Male	199,815	29.6	131,068	19.4	330,883	49.0
Female	192,178	28.4	152,438	22.6	344,616	51.0

Highlight

➢ Males represent a larger portion of those living on reserve while female represent a larger portion of those living off reserve.

Revised: Includes gender breakdown.

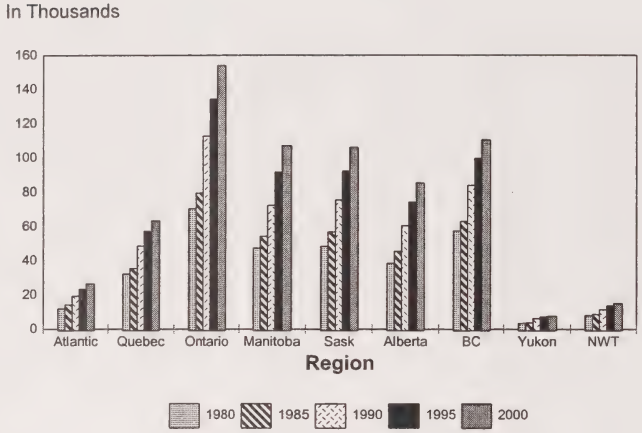
Source: 1980-2000 Indian Register, DIAND.

1.5 Population By Region

Highlights

- The total Registered Indian population has doubled in nearly all regions over the last 20 years.
- In 2000, nearly a quarter of the total Registered Indian population, (23 percent) are located in Ontario, the largest proportion of all regions.
- Slightly more than one percent of the Registered Indian population are located in the Yukon.

Figure 1.5 Registered Indian Population by Region, 1980, 1985, 1990, 1995 and 2000



Source: 1980-2000 Indian Register, DIAND.

1.5 Population by Region (continued)

Table 1.5 Registered Indian Population by Region, 1980 to 2000

Year		Region									
		Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Sask.	Alberta	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	Canada
1980	No.	11,879	32,125	70,206	47,333	48,304	38,339	57,296	3,353	7,903	316,738
	%	3.8	10.1	22.2	14.9	15.3	12.1	18.1	1.0	2.5	100.0
1985	No.	14,106	35,329	79,389	54,286	56,761	45,270	62,848	3,724	8,528	360,241
	%	3.9	9.8	22.0	15.1	15.8	12.6	17.4	1.0	2.4	100.0
1990	No.	19,319	48,551	112,826	72,238	75,441	60,303	83,894	6,227	11,378	490,177
	%	4.0	9.9	23.0	14.7	15.4	12.3	17.1	1.3	2.3	100.0
1991	No.	19,935	50,728	117,152	76,793	78,573	63,169	87,135	6,450	11,856	511,791
	%	3.9	9.9	22.9	15.0	15.4	12.3	17.0	1.3	2.3	100.0
1992	No.	20,684	52,562	121,867	80,845	81,700	66,065	90,769	6,628	12,341	533,461
	%	3.9	9.9	22.8	15.2	15.3	12.4	17.0	1.2	2.3	100.0
1993	No.	21,524	54,273	125,743	84,020	85,413	68,639	94,006	6,807	12,891	553,316
	%	3.9	9.8	22.7	15.2	15.5	12.4	17.0	1.2	2.3	100.0
1994	No.	22,380	55,848	130,149	88,161	88,857	71,297	96,808	6,948	13,209	573,657
	%	3.9	9.7	22.7	15.4	15.5	12.4	16.9	1.2	2.3	100.0
1995	No.	23,225	57,223	134,160	91,565	92,325	74,123	99,720	7,088	13,621	593,050
	%	3.9	9.7	22.6	15.4	15.6	12.5	16.8	1.2	2.3	100.0
1996	No.	23,959	58,640	138,518	95,113	94,953	76,419	102,075	7,199	13,998	610,874
	%	3.9	9.6	22.7	15.6	15.5	12.5	16.7	1.2	2.3	100.0
1997	No.	24,610	59,881	142,408	98,197	97,776	78,495	104,411	7,330	14,327	627,435
	%	3.9	9.5	22.7	15.7	15.6	12.5	16.6	1.2	2.3	100.0
1998	No.	25,186	61,026	146,113	100,527	100,719	80,390	106,370	7,433	14,650	642,414
	%	3.9	9.5	22.7	15.6	15.7	12.5	16.6	1.2	2.3	100.0
1999	No.	25,835	62,291	150,236	104,099	103,414	82,699	108,723	7,531	15,062	659,890
	%	3.9	9.4	22.8	15.8	15.7	12.5	16.5	1.1	2.3	100.0
2000	No.	26,397	63,315	153,946	107,146	106,111	85,373	110,529	7,633	15,049	675,499
	%	3.9	9.4	22.8	15.9	15.7	12.6	16.4	1.1	2.2	100.0

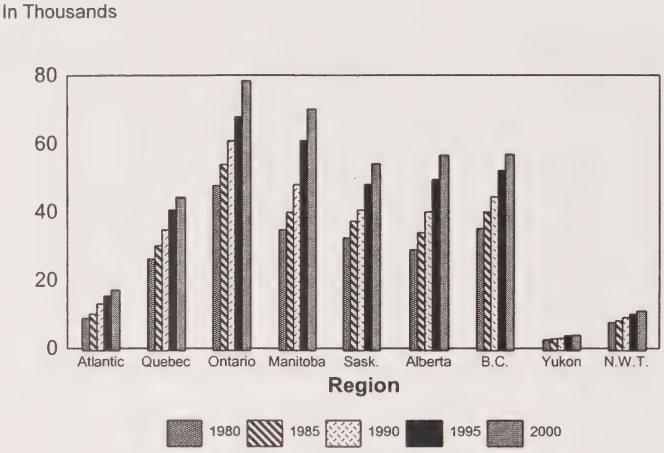
Source: 1980-2000 Indian Register, DIAND.

1.6 On-Reserve Population by Region

Highlights

- By region, the number of Registered Indians living on a reserve in 2000 ranged from a low of 3,872 in the Yukon to a high of 78,346 in Ontario.
- The largest on-reserve regional gains between 1980 and 2000 were in Manitoba, Alberta, and Atlantic respectively.

Figure 1.6 On-Reserve Registered Indian Population by Region, 1980, 1985, 1990,1995, and 2000



Notes: On-reserve population includes Crown lands and settlements.
All percentages are based on regional totals shown in table 1.5

Source: 1980-2000 Indian Register, DIAND.

1.6 On-Reserve Population by Region (continued)

Table 1.6 On-Reserve Registered Indian Population by Region, 1980 to 2000

Year		Region									
		Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Sask.	Alberta	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	Canada
1980	No.	8,829	26,145	47,695	34,644	32,327	28,882	35,126	2,489	7,521	223,658
	%	74.3	81.4	67.9	73.2	66.9	75.3	61.3	74.2	95.2	70.6
1985	No.	10,040	30,108	53,802	39,826	37,254	33,860	39,980	2,784	8,042	255,696
	%	71.2	85.2	67.8	73.4	65.6	74.8	63.6	74.8	94.3	71.0
1990	No.	12,974	34,744	60,773	47,948	40,515	40,012	44,355	2,871	9,012	293,204
	%	67.2	71.6	53.9	66.4	53.7	66.4	52.9	46.1	79.2	59.8
1991	No.	13,633	35,953	61,882	51,017	42,379	41,565	46,093	2,940	9,297	304,759
	%	68.4	70.9	52.8	66.4	53.9	65.8	52.9	45.6	78.4	59.5
1992	No.	14,039	37,215	63,422	53,239	43,429	43,254	48,409	3,120	9,536	315,663
	%	67.9	70.8	52.0	65.9	53.2	65.5	53.3	47.1	77.3	59.2
1993	No.	14,476	38,303	64,787	55,617	45,052	44,981	50,090	3,374	9,764	326,444
	%	67.3	70.6	51.5	66.2	52.7	65.5	53.3	49.6	75.7	59.0
1994	No.	14,917	39,398	66,221	58,366	46,598	46,737	50,825	3,676	9,905	336,643
	%	66.7	70.5	50.9	66.2	52.4	65.6	52.5	52.9	75.0	58.7
1995	No.	15,328	40,582	67,825	60,856	48,053	49,458	52,072	3,712	10,033	347,919
	%	66.0	70.9	50.6	66.5	52.0	66.7	52.2	52.4	73.7	58.7
1996	No.	15,732	41,487	70,434	60,694	49,176	50,818	52,046	3,742	10,240	354,369
	%	65.7	70.7	50.8	63.8	51.8	66.5	51.0	52.0	73.2	58.0
1997	No.	16,096	41,703	72,583	64,039	50,447	52,115	54,593	3,775	10,455	365,806
	%	65.4	69.6	51.0	65.2	51.6	66.4	52.3	51.5	73.0	58.3
1998	No.	16,467	42,935	74,790	66,081	51,829	53,377	55,808	3,799	10,641	375,727
	%	65.4	70.4	51.2	65.7	51.5	66.4	52.5	51.1	72.6	58.5
1999	No.	16,746	43,874	76,296	68,736	52,879	54,788	56,713	3,838	10,908	384,778
	%	64.8	70.4	50.8	66.0	51.1	66.2	52.2	51.0	72.4	58.3
2000	No.	17,075	44,274	78,346	70,094	54,093	56,545	56,801	3,872	10,893	391,993
	%	64.7	69.9	50.9	65.4	51.0	66.2	51.4	50.7	72.4	58.0

Notes: On-reserve population includes Crown lands and settlements.
All percentages are based on regional totals shown in table 1.5

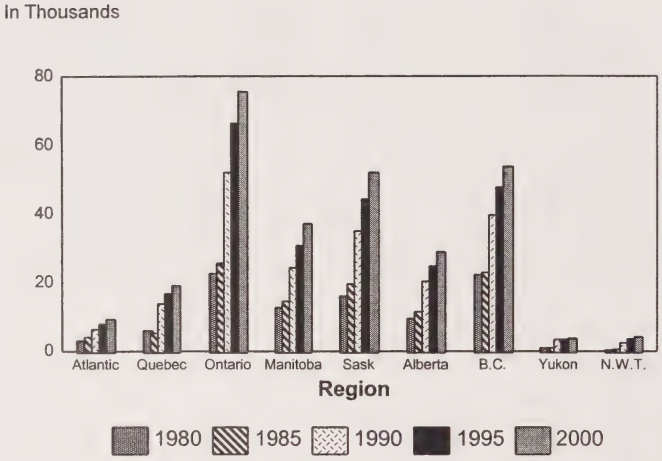
Source: 1980-2000 Indian Register, DIAND

1.7 Off-Reserve Population By Region

Highlights

- The off-reserve population increased steadily between 1980 and 2000 from 93,080 to 283,506.
- The number of Registered Indians who live off reserve has increased in all regions. The largest off-reserve regional gain south of 60° between 1980 and 2000 was Ontario. Conversely, the off-reserve population of British Columbia exhibited the lowest rate of increase over the same period.

Figure 1.7 Off-Reserve Registered Indian Population by Region,1980, 1985, 1990, 1995, and 2000



Note: All percentages are based on regional totals shown in table 1.5.

Source: 1980-2000 Indian Register, DIAND.

1.7 Off-Reserve Population By Region (continued)

Table 1.7 Off-Reserve Registered Indian Population by Region, 1980 to 2000

Year		Region									
		Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Sask.	Alberta	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	Canada
1980	No.	3,050	5,980	22,511	12,689	15,977	9,457	22,170	864	382	93,080
	%	25.7	18.6	32.1	26.8	33.1	24.7	38.7	25.8	4.8	29.4
1985	No.	4,066	5,221	25,587	14,460	19,507	11,410	22,868	940	486	104,545
	%	28.8	14.8	32.2	26.6	34.4	25.2	36.4	25.2	5.7	29.0
1990	No.	6,345	13,807	52,053	24,290	34,926	20,291	39,539	3,356	2,367	196,974
	%	32.8	28.4	46.1	33.6	46.3	33.6	47.1	53.9	20.8	40.2
1991	No.	6,302	14,775	55,270	25,776	36,194	21,604	41,042	3,510	2,559	207,032
	%	31.6	29.1	47.2	33.6	46.1	34.2	47.1	54.4	21.6	40.5
1992	No.	6,645	15,347	58,445	27,606	38,271	22,811	42,360	3,508	2,805	217,798
	%	32.1	29.2	48.0	34.1	46.8	34.5	46.7	52.9	22.7	40.8
1993	No.	7,048	15,970	60,956	28,403	40,361	23,658	43,916	3,433	3,127	226,872
	%	32.7	29.4	48.5	33.8	47.3	34.5	46.7	50.4	24.3	41.0
1994	No.	7,463	16,450	63,928	29,795	42,259	24,560	45,983	3,272	3,304	237,014
	%	33.3	29.5	49.1	33.8	47.6	34.4	47.5	47.1	25.0	41.3
1995	No.	7,897	16,641	66,335	30,709	44,272	24,665	47,648	3,376	3,588	245,131
	%	34.0	29.1	49.4	33.5	48.0	33.3	47.8	47.6	26.3	41.3
1996	No.	8,227	17,153	68,084	34,419	45,777	25,601	50,029	3,457	3,758	256,505
	%	34.3	29.3	49.2	36.2	48.2	33.5	49.0	48.0	26.8	42.0
1997	No.	8,514	18,178	69,825	34,158	47,329	26,380	49,818	3,555	3,872	261,629
	%	34.6	30.4	49.0	34.8	48.4	33.6	47.7	48.5	27.0	41.7
1998	No.	8,719	18,091	71,323	34,446	48,890	27,013	50,562	3,634	4,009	266,687
	%	34.6	29.6	48.8	34.3	48.5	33.6	47.5	48.9	27.4	41.5
1999	No.	9,089	18,417	73,940	35,363	50,535	27,911	52,010	3,693	4,154	275,112
	%	35.2	29.6	49.2	34.0	48.9	33.8	47.8	49.0	27.6	41.7
2000	No.	9,322	19,041	75,600	37,052	52,018	28,828	53,728	3,761	4,156	283,506
	%	35.3	30.1	49.1	34.6	49.0	33.8	48.6	49.3	27.6	42.0

Note: All percentages are based on regional totals shown in table 1.5.

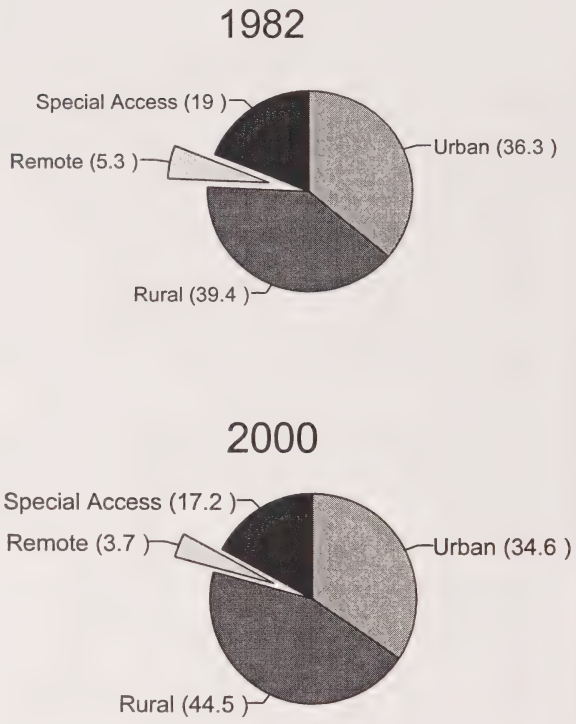
Source: 1980-2000 Indian Register, DIAND.

1.8 On-Reserve Population by Geographic Zones

Highlights

- The proportion of on-reserve Registered Indians living in rural areas has increased between 1982 and 2000, from 39 percent to 45 percent.
- In 2000, more than one third of on-reserve Registered Indians, (35 percent), lived in DIAND defined urban zones while nearly one-fifth, of Indians, (17 percent), lived in special access zones. Special access zones have no year-round road access to a service centre.

Figure 1.8 On-Reserve[1,2] Registered Indian Population by Geographic Zones[3], 1982 and 2000



Notes: 1. On-reserve population includes Crown lands and settlements.
2. The Canada total excludes Cree and Naskapi bands in Quebec, as these groups are covered under terms established in the James Bay Agreement for 1982 to 1999. As well, totals exclude the national population from the general list.
3. See Glossary for definition of geographic zone.

Sources: 1982-2000 Indian Register, DIAND.
1982-1991 Classification and Housing Economic Categorization of Indian Bands by Zone.
1987-2000 Band Classification Manual, Band Support and Capital Management Branch, DIAND.

1.8 On-Reserve Population by Geographic Zones (continued)

Table 1.8 On-Reserve[1,2] Registered Indian Population by Geographic Zones[3], 1982 to 2000

DIAND Geographic Zones [3]

	Urban		Rural		Remote		Special Access		Total [2]	
Year	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1982	85,474	36.3	92,949	39.4	12,548	5.3	44,654	19.0	235,625	100.0
1988	99,819	36.5	107,269	39.2	15,043	5.5	51,624	18.8	273,755	100.0
1990	108,457	37.0	113,948	38.9	15,863	5.4	54,927	18.7	293,195	100.0
1991	112,188	36.8	118,970	39.0	16,629	5.5	56,971	18.7	304,758	100.0
1992	109,951	36.0	134,695	44.0	5,448	1.8	55,615	18.2	305,709	100.0
1993	112,881	35.7	140,417	44.4	5,703	1.8	57,206	18.1	316,207	100.0
1994	116,862	35.8	144,944	44.5	5,798	1.8	58,484	17.9	326,088	100.0
1995	120,818	35.8	149,854	44.5	5,943	1.8	60,431	17.9	337,046	100.0
1996	123,922	36.1	151,679	44.2	6,016	1.8	61,586	17.9	343,203	100.0
1997	127,223	35.9	157,219	44.4	6,241	1.7	63,673	18.0	354,356	100.0
1998	132,408	36.4	161,683	44.4	6,359	1.7	63,509	17.5	363,959	100.0
1999	133,159	35.7	165,681	44.4	6,608	1.8	67,335	18.1	372,783	100.0
2000	135,701	34.6	174,566	44.5	14,541	3.7	67,179	17.2	391,987	100.0

Notes: 1. On-reserve population includes Crown lands and settlements.
2. The Canada total excludes Cree and Naskapi bands in Quebec, as these groups are covered under terms established in the James Bay Agreement for 1982 to 1999. As well, totals exclude the national population from the general list.
3. See Glossary for definition of geographic zone.

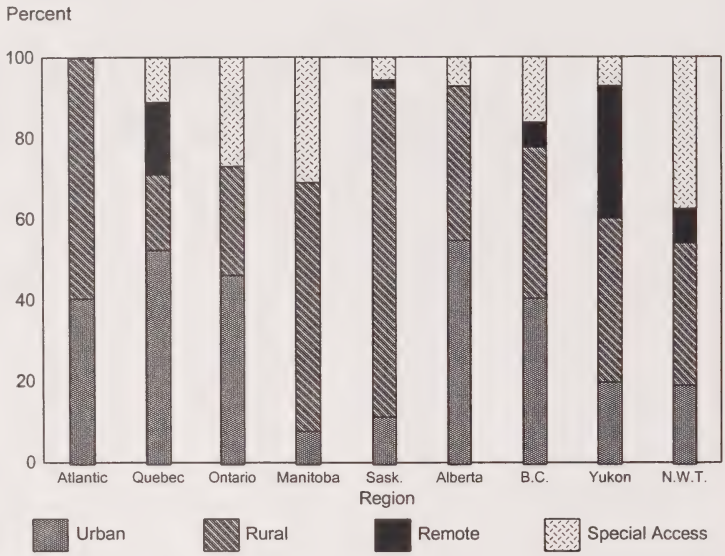
Sources: 1982-2000 Indian Register, DIAND.
1982-1991 Classification and Housing Economic Categorization of Indian Bands by Zone.
1987-2000 Band Classification Manual, Band Support and Capital Management Branch, DIAND.

1.9 On-Reserve Population by Geographic Zones and by Region

Highlights

- Four-fifths, (79 percent) of on-reserve Registered Indians lived in urban and rural areas in 2000.
- Urban or rural residency characterized all Registered Indians living on a reserve in the Atlantic, (100 percent); and more than 90 percent of on-reserve Registered Indians residing in Alberta and Saskatchewan were located in urban and rural areas in 2000.

Figure 1.9 On-Reserve[1,2] Registered Indian Population by Geographic Zones[3] and by Region, 2000



Notes: 1. On-reserve population includes Crown lands and settlements.
2. Includes Cree and Naskapi bands in Quebec and excludes the national population from the general list.
3. See Glossary for definition of geographic zone.

Sources: 1982-2000 Indian Register, DIAND.
1982-1991 Classification and Housing Economic Categorization of Indian Bands by Zone.
1987-2000 Band Classification Manual, Band Support and Capital Management Branch, DIAND.

1.9 On-Reserve Population by Geographic Zones and by Region
(continued)

Table 1.9 On-Reserve[1,2] Registered Indian Population by Geographic Zones[3], and by Region, 2000

DIAND Geographic Zones[3]

Region	Urban		Rural		Remote		Special Access		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Atlantic	6,941	40.7	10,134	59.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	17,075	100.0
Quebec	23,340	52.7	8,299	18.8	7,852	17.7	4,782	10.8	44,273	100.0
Ontario	36,376	46.4	20,962	26.8	88	0.1	20,915	26.7	78,341	100.0
Manitoba	5,667	8.1	43,070	61.4	0	0.0	21,357	30.5	70,094	100.0
Saskatchewan	6,163	11.4	44,079	81.5	886	1.6	2,965	5.5	54,093	100.0
Alberta	31,103	55.0	21,495	38.0	0	0.0	3,947	7.0	56,545	100.0
British Columbia	23,224	40.9	21,143	37.2	3,522	6.2	8,912	15.7	56,801	100.0
Yukon	783	20.2	1,560	40.3	1,259	32.5	270	7.0	3,872	100.0
Northwest Territories	2,104	19.3	3,824	35.1	934	8.6	4,031	37.0	10,893	100.0
Canada	135,701	34.6	174,566	44.5	14,541	3.7	67,179	17.2	391,987	100.0

Notes: 1. On-reserve population includes Crown lands and settlements.
2. Includes Cree and Naskapi bands in Quebec and excludes the national population from the general list.
3. See Glossary for definition of geographic zone.

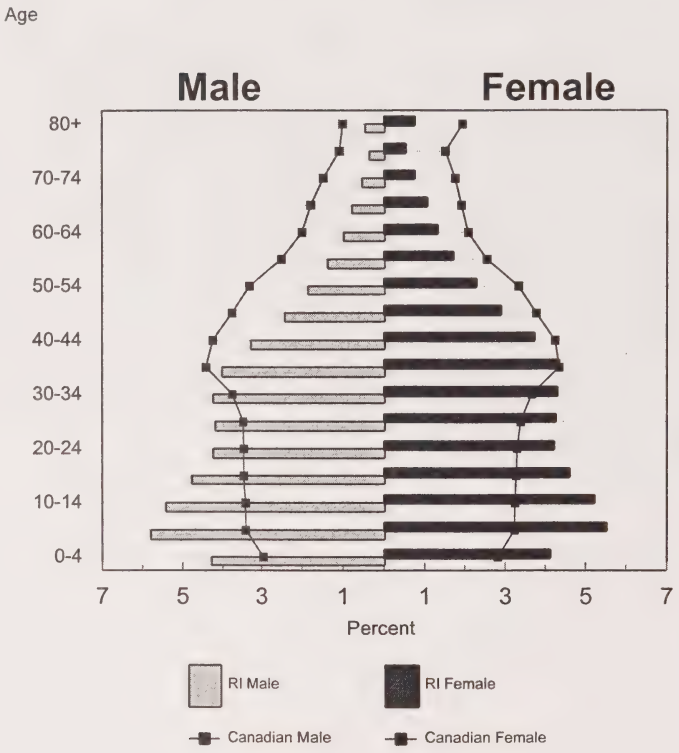
Sources: 1982-2000 Indian Register, DIAND.
1982-1991 Classification and Housing Economic Categorization of Indian Bands by Zone.
1987-2000 Band Classification Manual, Band Support and Capital Management Branch, DIAND.

1.10 Population Distribution by Age and Gender

Highlights

- In 2000, almost half of the Registered Indian population, (48 percent), were less than 25 years of age. For Canada as a whole, 33 percent of the population fell into the under 25 age cohort.
- Only 5 percent of the Registered Indian population in 2000 were aged 65 or more, compared to 13 percent for the total Canadian population.

Figure 1.10 Population Distribution by Age and Gender, Indian Register[1,3] 2000 and Postcensal Estimates[2] 2000



Notes:
1. The Indian Register Population is as of December 31, 2000. Data has not been adjusted for late reporting of births. Therefore, the younger age groups (specifically 0-4) are under represented, and would be larger than it appears.
2. The "All Canadian" population includes the Registered Indian population. Figures are Updated Postcensal Estimates as of July 1, 2000.
3. The Registered Indian Population does not add up to the total of 675,499 due to 2 cases where the age is unknown.

Sources : 2000 Indian Register, DIAND.
Statistics Canada, Annual Demographic Statistics 2000, March 2000 Cat. 91-213-XPB.

1.10 Population Distribution by Age and Gender (continued)

Table 1.10 Population Distribution by Age and Gender, Indian Register[1,3] 2000 and Postcensal Estimates[2] 2000

	Registered Indians				All Canadians			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
Age	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0 - 4	28,965	4.3	27,645	4.1	911,028	3.0	866,302	2.8
5 - 9	39,085	5.8	37,185	5.5	1,048,247	3.4	996,171	3.2
10 - 14	36,595	5.4	34,851	5.1	1,051,525	3.4	997,615	3.2
15 - 19	32,217	4.8	30,801	4.6	1,063,983	3.5	1,007,631	3.3
20 - 24	28,647	4.2	28,134	4.2	1,063,620	3.4	1,017,566	3.3
25 - 29	28,243	4.2	28,367	4.2	1,067,870	3.5	1,041,900	3.4
30 - 34	28,628	4.2	28,844	4.3	1,154,071	3.7	1,129,095	3.7
35 - 39	27,133	4.0	29,105	4.3	1,359,796	4.4	1,335,765	4.3
40 - 44	22,153	3.3	25,045	3.7	1,306,705	4.2	1,304,538	4.2
45 - 49	16,367	2.4	19,328	2.9	1,157,288	3.8	1,162,560	3.8
50 - 54	12,458	1.8	15,188	2.2	1,019,061	3.3	1,026,032	3.3
55 - 59	9,251	1.4	11,329	1.7	769,591	2.5	785,657	2.6
60 - 64	6,684	1.0	8,888	1.3	614,659	2.0	641,914	2.1
65 - 69	5,288	0.8	6,885	1.0	546,454	1.8	590,435	1.9
70 - 74	3,662	0.5	4,762	0.7	454,269	1.5	544,008	1.8
75 - 79	2,367	0.4	3,474	0.5	333,670	1.1	470,694	1.5
80 +	3,140	0.5	4,783	0.7	311,072	1.0	599,295	2.0
All Ages	330,883	49.0	344,614	51.0	15,232,909	49.5	15,517,178	50.5
Total	675,497				30,750,087			

Notes:
1. The Indian Register Population is as of December 31, 2000. Data has not been adjusted for late reporting of births. Therefore, the younger age groups (specifically 0-4) are under represented, and would be larger than it appears.
2. The "All Canadian" population includes the Registered Indian population. Figures are Updated Preliminary Postcensal Estimates as of July 1, 2000.
3. The Registered Indian Population does not add up to the total of 675,499 due to 2 cases where the age is unknown.

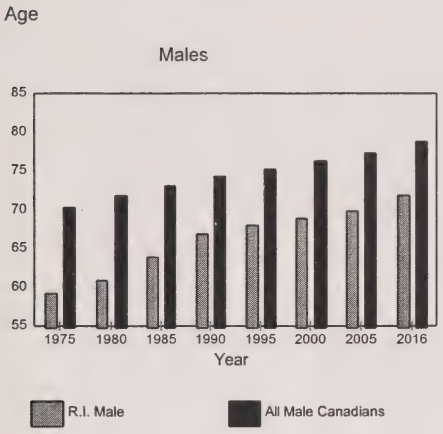
Sources : 2000 Indian Register, DIAND.
Statistics Canada, Annual Demographic Statistics 2000, March 2000 Cat. 91-213-XPB.

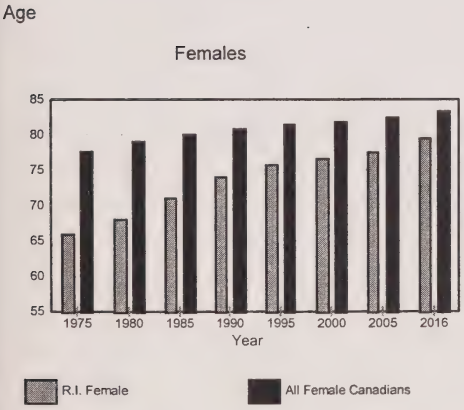
SECTION 2

HEALTH

2.1 Life Expectancy

Figure 2.1 Projected Life Expectancy at Birth by Gender, Registered Indian Population and Canadian Population, Canada, 1975 to 2016 (Revised)





Revised: Data has been revised.

Highlights

- Life expectancy for Registered Indians at birth continues to approach parity with the general Canadian population.
- Despite the gains in life expectancy, a gap of approximately 6.3 years remains between the Registered Indian and Canadian populations in 2000.
- The life expectancy gap between the male and female Registered Indians in 1975 was 6.7 years in favour of females, and in 2000 the gap climbs to 7.7 years.

Sources:
Population Projections of Registered Indians, 1998-2008, DIAND, 1999.
Population Projections for Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2000-2026, Statistics Canada, 2001.

2.1 Life Expectancy (continued)

Highlights

- Between 1975 and 2016, life expectancy for male Registered Indians is expected to increase from 59.2 to 71.8 years and for female Registered Indians from 65.9 to 79.5 years.
- In 1975 the gap between female Registered Indians and all female Canadians was 11.7 years and is projected to decrease to 3.8 years in 2016.
- The gap between male Registered Indians and all male Canadians was 11.1 years in 1975 and is projected to decrease to 7.0 years in 2016.

Table 2.1 Projected Life Expectancy at Birth by Gender, Registered Indian Population and Canadian Population, Canada, 1975 to 2016 (Revised)

Year	Male			Female		
	Registered Indians	All Canadians	Gap	Registered Indians	All Canadians	Gap
1975	59.2	70.3	11.1	65.9	77.6	11.7
1980	60.9	71.8	10.9	68.0	79.0	11.0
1985	63.9	73.1	9.2	71.0	80.0	9.0
1990	66.9	74.3	7.4	74.0	80.8	6.8
1995	68.0	75.2	7.2	75.7	81.4	5.7
2000	68.9	76.3	7.4	76.6	81.8	5.2
2005	69.8	77.3	7.5	77.5	82.4	4.9
2016	71.8	78.8	7.0	79.5	83.3	3.8

Revised: Data has been revised.

Sources: Population Projections of Registered Indians, 1998-2008, DIAND, 1999.
Population Projections for Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2000-2006, Statistics Canada, 2001.

2.2 Tuberculosis

Figure 2.2 National Age-Standardized Tuberculosis Notification Rate (per 100,000) in First Nations Communities (1990-1999) and Canada (1990-1997), with Standardized Morbidity Ratios[1] (New)

Highlight

➢ In 1997 the TB rate in First Nations was about 8 times that of Canada.

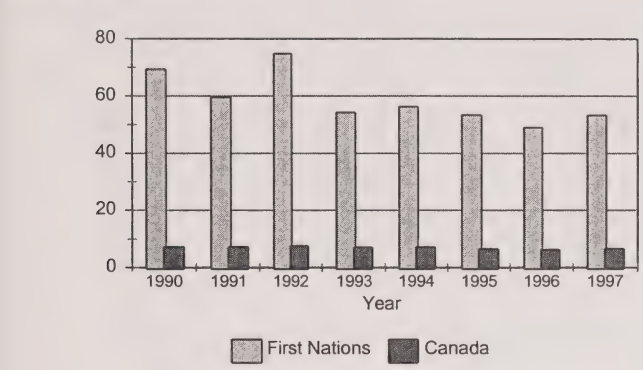


Table 2.2 National Age-Standardized Tuberculosis Notification Rate (per 100,000) in First Nations Communities (1990-1999) and Canada (1990-1997), with Standardized Morbidity Ratios[1] (New)

Year	First Nations	Canada	SMR (%)[2]
1990	69.4	7.2	960
1991	59.5	7.2	830
1992	74.8	7.4	1010
1993	54.3	7.0	780
1994	56.3	7.1	790
1995	53.4	6.5	820
1996	49.0	6.3	780
1997	53.3	6.6	810
1998	41.6	n/a	n/a
1999	61.5	n/a	n/a

Notes:

1. All rates standardized to 1996 Canadian population; rate calculations do not include Quebec figures.
2. SMR = First Nations rate / Canadian rate * 100; e.g. if SMR = 200%, First Nations rate is two times higher.

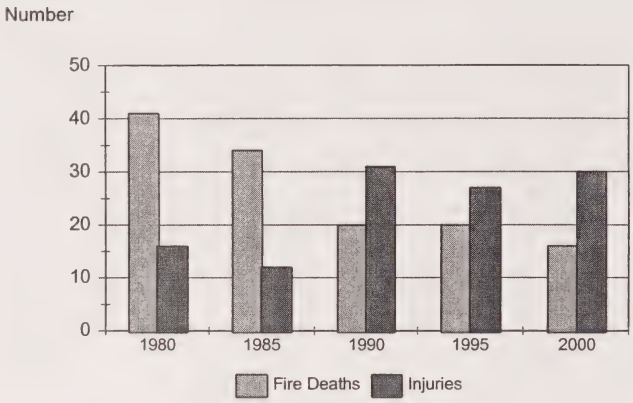
Source : 1999, Tuberculosis in First Nations Communities, Health Canada.

2.3 Fire Deaths and Injuries

Highlights

- The average fire deaths over the last 21 years is 27 individuals compared to 16 individuals in 2000.
- The average fire injuries over the last 21 years is 23 individuals compared to 30 individuals in 2000.

Figure 2.3 Reported First Nation Fire Deaths and Injuries for 1979 to 2000 (New)



Note: These statistics are based on reports from First Nations.

Source: 2000, Real Property Services for INAC, HQ, Public Works and Government Services Canada.

2.3 Fire Deaths and Injuries (continued)

Table 2.3 Reported First Nation Fire Deaths and Injuries for 1979 to 2000 (New)

Year	Fire Deaths			Fire Injures		
	Adults	Children	Total	Adults	Children	Total
1979	25	9	34	15	5	20
1980	27	14	41	9	7	16
1981	17	8	25	7	3	10
1982	30	18	48	17	10	27
1983	22	16	38	13	2	15
1984	28	10	38	10	4	14
1985	28	6	34	8	4	12
1986	17	9	26	8	6	14
1987	13	10	23	18	1	19
1988	15	22	37	22	13	35
1989	15	4	19	17	7	24
1990	16	4	20	24	7	31
1991	14	6	20	11	4	15
1992	16	7	23	19	4	23
1993	18	19	37	11	9	20
1994	13	6	19	14	6	20
1995	13	7	20	22	5	27
1996	11	6	17	9	5	14
1997	16	9	25	38	7	45
1998	5	1	6	26	7	33
1999	15	12	27	27	11	35
2000	9	7	16	27	3	30

Note: These statistics are based on reports from First Nations.

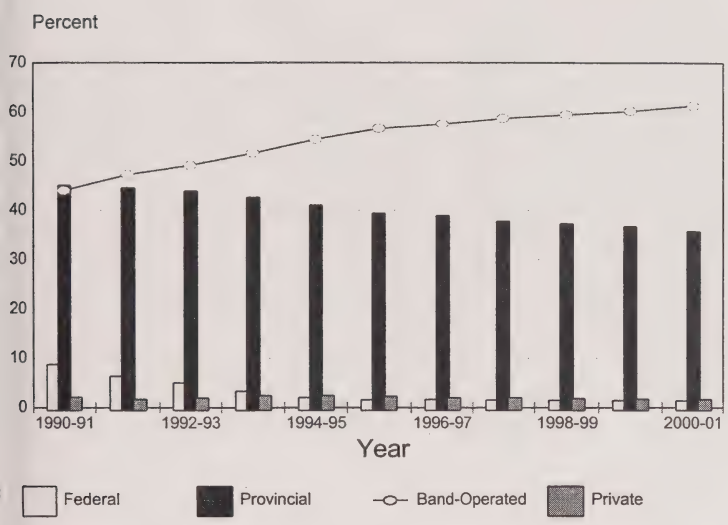
Source: 2000, Real Property Services for INAC, HQ, Public Works and Government Services Canada.

SECTION 3

EDUCATION

3.1 Enrolment by School Type

Figure 3.1 Percentage of On-Reserve Population Enrolled in Kindergarten, Elementary and Secondary Schools by School Type, Canada,1990-1991 to 2000-2001



Highlights

- The proportion of children enrolled in band-operated schools is increasing while the proportion enrolled in provincial/ private and federal schools is declining.
- The proportion of children enrolled in band-operated schools increased from 44 percent in 1990-1991 to 61 percent in 2000-2001. The proportion of children enrolled in federal schools dropped to 1 percent in 2000-2001 from 9 percent in 1990-1991. In 2000-2001 only 7 federal schools remain.

Notes:
1. On-reserve population includes recognized Indian settlements on Crown land.
2. Total enrolment includes Registered Indians, Non-Registered Indians and Inuit living on a reserve and/or community and attending Grades, Kindergarten 4 to 13 (where applicable).
3. Excludes Yukon, N.W.T. and Nunavut as Elementary and Secondary Education is funded by the territorial governments.
4. Starting in 1992-1993 an estimate of students enrolled in band operated schools for the Nuu-Chah-Nulth Tribal Council in B.C. has been included.

Source: 1990-2000 Nominal Roll, Information Management Branch, DIAND.

3.1 Enrolment by School Type (continued)

Table 3.1 On-Reserve Population, Enrolled in Kindergarten, Elementary and Secondary Schools by School Type, Canada,1990-1991 to 2000-2001

School Types

School Year	Federal		Provincial		Band-Operated		Private [4]		Total [1,2,3]	
	No. of Students	%	No. of Students	%	No. of Students	%	No. of Students	%	No. of Students	%
1990-91	8,052	8.8	41,501	45.1	40,513	44.0	1,952	2.1	92,018	100.0
1991-92	6,180	6.4	43,092	44.6	45,665	47.3	1,657	1.7	96,594	100.0
1992-93	5,096	5.0	44,418	43.9	49,769	49.2	1,950	1.9	101,233	100.0
1993-94	3,453	3.3	44,331	42.6	53,747	51.6	2,548	2.5	104,079	100.0
1994-95	2,219	2.1	44,118	41.0	58,574	54.5	2,615	2.4	107,526	100.0
1995-96	1,794	1.6	43,787	39.4	63,000	56.7	2,534	2.3	111,115	100.0
1996-97	1,842	1.6	43,751	38.9	64,742	57.5	2,220	2.0	112,555	100.0
1997-98	1,773	1.5	43,943	37.8	68,250	58.7	2,340	2.0	116,306	100.0
1998-99	1,741	1.5	43,781	37.2	69,866	59.4	2,184	1.9	117,572	100.0
1999-00	1,708	1.4	43,775	36.7	71,823	60.2	2,064	1.7	119,370	100.0
2000-01	1,642	1.4	42,717	35.6	73,425	61.3	2,016	1.7	119,800	100.0

Highlight

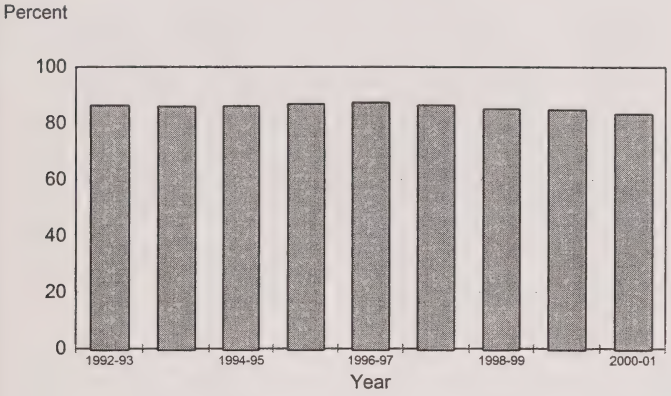
➢ The proportion of students enrolled in provincial/ private schools dropped from 47 percent in 1990-1991 to 37 percent in 2000-2001.

Notes:
1. On-reserve population includes recognized Indian settlements on Crown land.
2. Total enrolment includes Registered Indians, Non-Registered Indians and Inuit living on a reserve and/or community and attending Grades, Kindergarten 4 to 13 (where applicable).
3. Excludes Yukon, N.W.T. and Nunavut as Elementary and Secondary Education is funded by the territorial governments.
4. Starting in 1992-1993 an estimate of students enrolled in band operated schools for the Nuu-Chah-Nulth Tribal Council in B.C. has been included.

Source: 1990-2000 Nominal Roll, Information Management Branch, DIAND.

3.2 On-Reserve Population Enrolment, Age 6-16

Figure 3.2 On-Reserve Registered Population, Age 6-16, Enrolment Rate, Canada, 1992-1993 to 2000-2001 (Revised)



Highlight

➢ The enrolment rate of on-reserve children enrolled in kindergarten, elementary and secondary schools remains relatively consistent.

Revised: Data have been revised.

Notes:
1. On-reserve includes recognized Indian settlements on Crown land.
2. Excludes Yukon, N.W.T. and Nunavut as kindergarten, elementary and secondary education is funded by the territorial governments.
3. Excludes individuals from the Nuu-Chah-Nulth Tribal Council, Miawpukek, Sechelt and James Bay Cree and Naskapi of Quebec.
4. The 6-16 age group has been used in order to be consistent with numbers reported for all Canadians. Previously the 4-18 age group was used.
5. Enrolment rates are calculated by dividing the Nominal Roll data by the on-reserve population and multiplying by 100. Please note that a limitation to the Indian Register is that residency is recorded by event-driven occurrences and may be outdated. This limitation should be kept in mind as it likely deflates the enrolment rate.

Sources: 1992-2000 Indian Register, DIAND.
1992-2000 Nominal Roll, Information Management Branch, DIAND.

3.2 On-Reserve Population Enrolment, Age 6-16 (continued)

Table 3.2 On-Reserve Registered Population, Age 6-16, Enrolment Rate, Canada, 1992-1993 to 2000-2001 (Revised)

Year	On-Reserve Population 6-16 Years [1,2,3,4]	On-Reserve Enrolment 6-16 Years [1,2,3,4]	Enrolment Rate [5]
1992-93	72,155	62,320	86.4
1993-94	74,903	64,433	86.0
1994-95	77,616	66,902	86.2
1995-96	80,764	70,224	86.9
1996-97	82,759	72,352	87.4
1997-98	86,280	74,617	86.5
1998-99	89,557	76,262	85.2
1999-00	92,213	78,178	84.8
2000-01	94,263	78,647	83.4

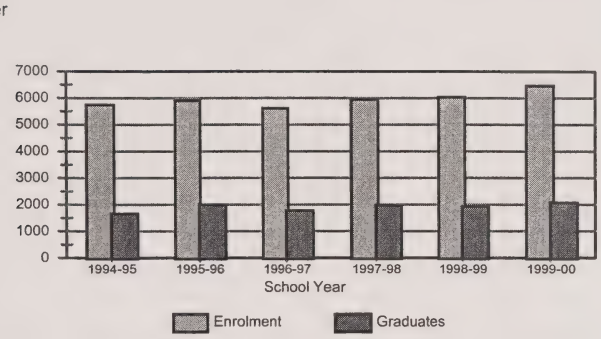
Revised: Data have been revised.

Notes:
1. On-reserve includes recognized Indian settlements on Crown Land.
2. Excludes Yukon, N.W.T. and Nunavut as kindergarten, elementary and secondary education is funded by the territorial governments.
3. Excludes individuals from the Nuu-Chah-Nulth Tribal Council, Miawpukek, Sechelt and James Bay Cree and Naskapi of Quebec.
4. The 6-16 age group has been used in order to be consistent with numbers reported for all Canadians. Previously the 4-18 age group was used.
5. Enrolment rates are calculated by dividing the Nominal Roll data by the on-reserve population and multiplying by 100. Please note that a limitation to the Indian Register is that residency is recorded by event-driven occurrences and may be outdated. This limitation should be kept in mind as it likely deflates the enrolment rate.

Sources: 1992-2000 Indian Register, DIAND.
1992-2000 Nominal Roll, Information Management Branch, DIAND.

3.3 Secondary Education Graduates

Figure 3.3 On-Reserve Population, Enrolled in Grade 12 or13, Graduates, Canada, 1994-1995 to 1999-2000 (New)



Highlight

➢ The graduation rate has remained relatively constant over the last 3 years.

Table 3.3 On-Reserve Population, Enrolled in Grade 12 or 13, Graduates, Canada, 1994-1995 to 1999-2000 (New)

School Year	Enrolment [1, 2, 3, 4]	Graduates [5]	Graduate Rate
1994-95	5,743	1,662	28.9
1995-96	5,909	2,001	33.9
1996-97	5,618	1,785	31.8
1997-98	5,948	1,975	33.2
1998-99	6,036	1,939	32.1
1999-00	6,464	2,072	32.1

Notes:
1. On-reserve population includes recognized Indian settlements on Crown land.
2. Total enrolment includes Registered Indians, Non-Registered Indians and Inuit living on a reserve and/or community and attending Grades 12 or 13 (where applicable).
3. Excludes individuals from the Nuu-Chah-Nulth Tribal Council, and James Bay Cree and Naskapi of Quebec.
4. Excludes Yukon, N.W.T. and Nunavut as Secondary Education is funded by the territorial governments.
5. Only includes graduates in Grade 12 and 13.

Source: 1994-2000 Nominal Roll, Information Management Branch, DIAND.

3.4 Band-Operated Schools

Highlight

➢ Indian bands are assuming more control in the delivery of education to Indian children living on a reserve. Reflecting this fact, the number of band-operated schools increased by 50 percent from 329 in 1991-1992 to 492 in 2000-2001.

Figure 3.4 Incremental Increase of Band-Operated Schools, Canada, Base Year 1991-1992

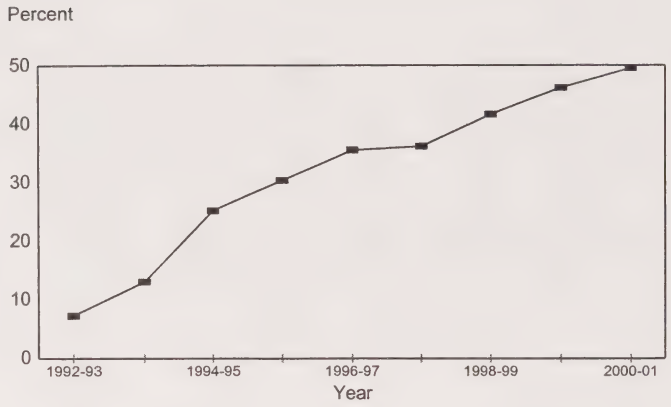


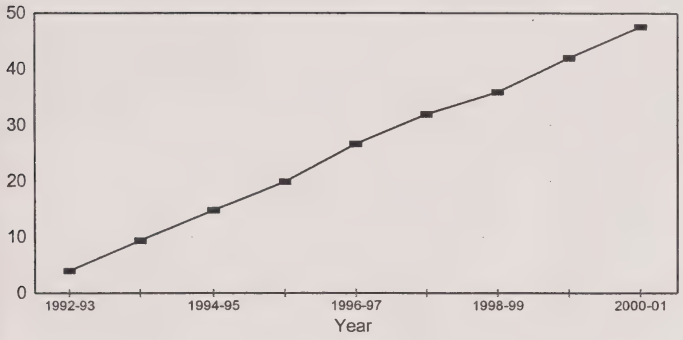
Table 3.4 Percentage Change of Band-Operated Schools, Canada, 1991-1992 to 2000-2001

School Year	Band-Operated Schools	Percentage Change
1991-92	329	-
1992-93	353	7.3
1993-94	372	5.4
1994-95	412	10.8
1995-96	429	4.1
1996-97	446	4.0
1997-98	448	0.4
1998-99	466	4.0
1999-00	481	3.2
2000-01	492	2.3

Source: 1991-2000 Nominal Roll, Information Management Branch, DIAND

3.5 Educational Space

Figure 3.5 Incremental Increase of On-Reserve Educational Space, Canada, Base Year 1991-1992



Highlight

➢ In 2000-2001, the space allocated for schools amounted to 911,841 square metres, an increase of 48 percent from 617,789 square metres recorded in 1991-1992.

Table 3.5 Percentage Change of On-Reserve Educational Space, Canada, 1991-1992 to 2000-2001

Fiscal Year	Square Meters	Percentage Change
1991-92[1]	617,789	-
1992-93	642,568	4.0
1993-94	675,689	5.2
1994-95[2]	709,310	5.0
1995-96	741,008	4.5
1996-97	782,264	5.6
1997-98	815,137	4.2
1998-99	839,494	3.0
1999-00	876,997	4.5
2000-01	911,841	4.0

Notes:

1. Data prior to 1991-1992 include on-reserve provincial and private schools. Data for 1991-1992 and subsequent years exclude on-reserve provincial and private schools. Data for 1991-1992 does not include 90 sq.m. of schools in Yukon.

2. Data for 1994-1995 were revised to reflect adjustments to the Capital Asset Mgnt. System after publication of the 1995 School Facilities/Joint School Agreements Summary Reports.

Source: 1991-2001 Capital Asset Management System, Information Management Branch, DIAND.

3.6 Post-Secondary Enrolment

Highlight

➢ The number of Registered Indians and Inuit enrolled in Post-Secondary increased by 26 percent from 21,300 in 1990-1991 to 26,800 in 2000-2001.

Figure 3.6 Registered Indians and Inuit Enrolled in Post-Secondary Receiving DIAND Funding, Canada, 1990-1991 to 2000-2001

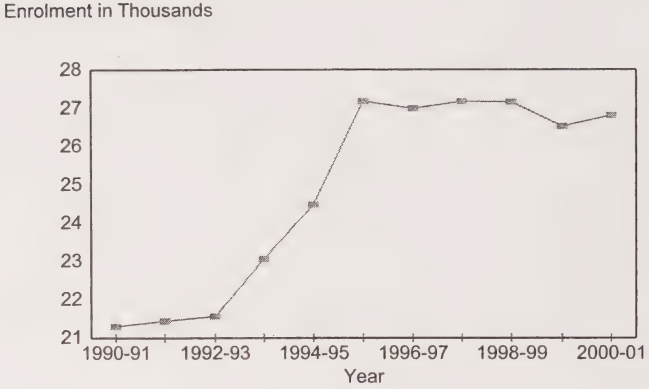


Table 3.6 Registered Indians and Inuit Enrolled in Post-Secondary Receiving DIAND Funding, Canada 1990-1991 to 2000-2001

School Year	Post-Secondary Enrolment [1]
1990-91	21,300
1991-92	21,442
1992-93	21,566
1993-94	23,068
1994-95	24,482
1995-96	27,183
1996-97	26,987
1997-98	27,172
1998-99	27,157
1999-00	26,520
2000-01	26,800[2]

Notes:

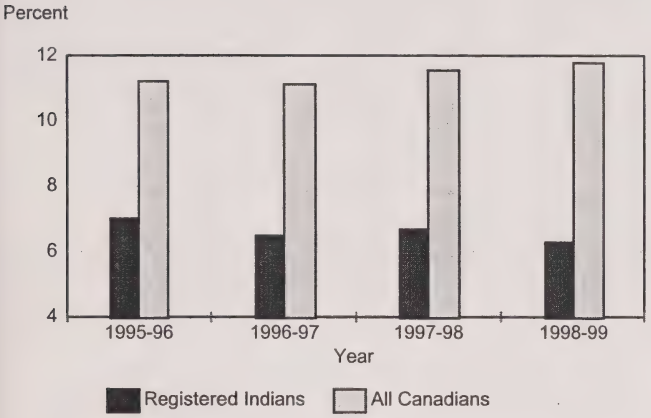
1. Total number of Registered Indians and Inuit funded by DIAND and enrolled in post-secondary.

2 . The enrolment includes reported students and an estimate of non-reported students counts.

Source: 1990-2000 Post-Secondary Database, Information Management Branch, DIAND.

3.7 Post-Secondary Enrolment Rate/Comparison

Figure 3.7 Full-Time Post-Secondary Enrolment Rates for Registered Indian Population Receiving DIAND Funding, Compared to All Canadians, Canada, 1995-1996 to 1998-1999



Highlights

- The post-secondary enrolment rate for the Registered Indian Population aged 17-34 averaged 6.6 percent from 1995-1996 to 1989-1999.
- Over the same period, the post-secondary enrolment rate for Canadians aged 17-34 averaged 11.4 percent.

Notes:
1. Includes university and community college full-time enrolment for the Fall snapshot date. The age group 17-34 was selected because most students enrolled in post-secondary institutions fall within this age group. However, Indian students tend to be older than other Canadians when they enroll in post-secondary institutions.
2. Data from the University Student Information System (USIS) and the Community College Student Information System (CCSIS) of Statistics Canada.
3. The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development only funds University and College Entrance Programs (UCEP) in N.W.T. The UCEP is a preparatory program and does not qualify as a post-secondary program. Post-secondary education for Inuit and Indian Students in the N.W.T. is funded by the territorial government.
4. Estimates were used to calculate the enrolled Registered Indian population due to inconsistent reporting.

Sources:
1995-1999 Post-Secondary Database, Information Management Branch, DIAND.
1995-1999 Indian Register, DIAND.
1995-1998 Statistics Canada, Internal Bank of Education Statistics (IBES).
1995-1998 Statistics Canada, CANSIM II, Matrix 6367: Population by Single Years of Age, Age Groups and Sex, Canada.

3.7 Post-Secondary Enrolment Rate/Comparison (continued)

Table 3.7 Full-Time Post-Secondary Enrolment Rates for Registered Indian Population Receiving DIAND Funding, Compared to All Canadians, Canada, 1995-1996 to 1999-2000

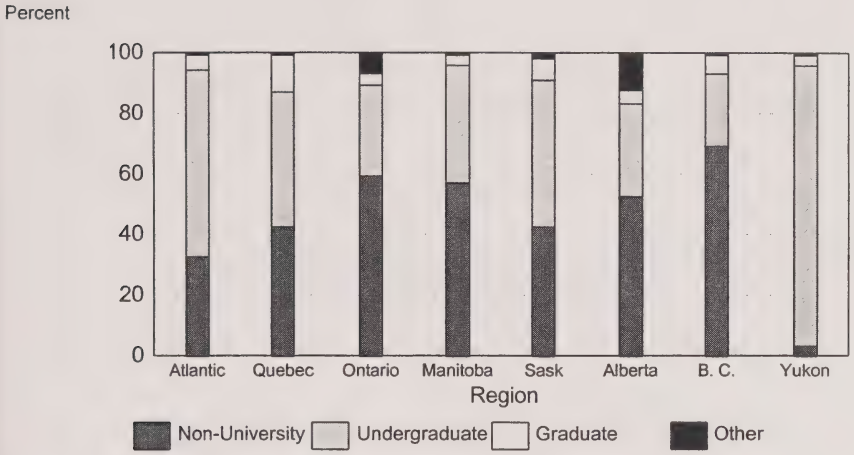
	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00
Registered Indians					
Enrolled Fulltime 17-34 [1,3,4]	13,608	12,725	13,230	12,506	12,470
Population aged 17-34	194,211	196,290	198,114	199,098	201,229
Enrolment Rate	7.0	6.5	6.7	6.3	6.2
All Canadian Population					
Enrolled Fulltime, aged 17-34 [1,2]	900,785	884,123	912,200	921,068	N/A
Population aged 17-34	8,031,535	7,956,843	7,903,114	7,823,526	N/A
Enrolment Rate	11.2	11.1	11.5	11.8	N/A

Notes:
1. Includes university and community college full-time enrolment for the Fall snapshot date. The age group 17-34 was selected because most students enrolled in post-secondary institutions fall within this age group. However, Indian students tend to be older than other Canadians when they enroll in post-secondary institutions.
2. Data from the University Student Information System (USIS) and the Community College Student Information System (CCSIS) of Statistics Canada.
3. The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development only funds University and College Entrance Programs (UCEP) in N.W.T. The UCEP is a preparatory program and does not qualify as a post-secondary program. Post-secondary education for Inuit and Indian Students in the N.W.T. is funded by the territorial government.
4. Estimates were used to calculate the enrolled Registered Indian population due to inconsistent reporting.

Sources:
1995-1999 Post-Secondary Database, Information Management Branch, DIAND.
1995-1999 Indian Register, DIAND.
1995-1998 Statistics Canada, Internal Bank of Education Statistics (IBES).
1995-1998 Statistics Canada, CANSIM II, Matrix 6367: Population by Single Years of Age, Age Groups and Sex, Canada.

3.8 Post-Secondary Education Graduates

Figure 3.8 Registered Indian and Inuit Post-Secondary Graduates, Receiving DIAND Funding, by Region, 1999-2000



Notes:
1. **Non University** includes non-university types of certificates or diplomas, **Undergraduate** includes bachelor degrees, Professional degrees etc., **Graduate** includes Master's degrees, Ph.Ds etc., and **Other** includes special students, auditing specialization and all others.
2. The figures do not include all bands.
3. The department only funds University and College Entrance Programs (UCEP) in N.W.T. The UCEP is a preparatory program and does not qualify as a post-secondary program. Post-Secondary Education for Registered Indian and Inuit students in the N.W.T. is funded by the territorial government.

Source: 1999-2000 Post-Secondary Database, Information Management Branch, DIAND.

3.8 Post-Secondary Education Graduates (continued)

Table 3.8 Registered Indian and Inuit Post-Secondary Graduates, Receiving DIAND Funding, by Region, 1999-2000

Region [2]	Non-University [1]	University Undergraduate [1]	University Graduate [1]	Other [1]	Total
Atlantic	52	98	8	0	158
Quebec	108	112	31	0	251
Ontario	777	388	53	81	1,299
Manitoba	292	198	17	0	507
Saskatchewan	218	247	36	7	508
Alberta	125	71	11	28	235
B. C.	372	129	33	0	534
Yukon	1	24	1	0	26
Total [3]	1,945	1,267	190	116	3,518

Highlight

➢ Ontario has the largest number of graduates in 1999-2000, with 37 percent of the total number of graduates.

Notes:
1. **Non University** includes non-university types of certificates or diplomas, **Undergraduate** includes bachelor degrees, Professional degrees etc., **Graduate** includes Master's degrees, Ph.Ds etc., and **Other** includes special students, auditing specialization and all others.
2. The figures do not include all bands.
3. The department only funds University and College Entrance Programs (UCEP) in N.W.T. The UCEP is a preparatory program and does not qualify as a post-secondary program. Post-Secondary Education for Registered Indian and Inuit students in the N.W.T. are funded by the territorial government.

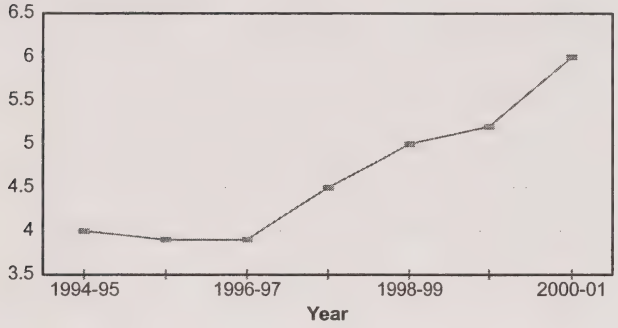
Source: 1999-2000 Post-Secondary Database, Information Management Branch, DIAND.

SECTION 4

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

4.1 Children In Care[1]

Figure 4.1 Percentage of On-Reserve Registered Indian Children in Care[1], Canada, 1994-1995 to 2000-2001 (Revised)



Highlight

➢ In 1994-1995 there was 4 percent of On-Reserve Registered Indian Children in Care compared to 6 percent in 2000-2001.

Revised: The above has been changed to identify Children in Care as of March 31.

Notes:
1. See Glossary for definition of "Children in Care".
2. The total number of children in care represents all children under the care of Operational and Development First Nations Child and Family Services Agencies, Provincial care and CSS care (Quebec and Ontario only).
3. Children in care include foster, institutional and group home care.
4. Child care cases do not include preventive and alternate approaches to child and family services.
5. Registered Indian children in care were resident on a reserve, Crown Land or settlement prior to the provision of care.
6. The total number of 0-18 population is as of December 31 from the Indian Register and represents only those First Nations which were administered under a Child and Family Services Agreement.
7. The above information may include estimated or incomplete data.
8. Excludes residents in the N.W.T. and Nunavut as they are funded by the territorial government.
9. Excludes Self-Government First Nations which are funded through other funding mechanisms.
10. Children in Care as of March 31.

Sources: 1994-2000 Social Development - Children in Care (Children aged 18 and under), Information Management Branch, DIAND.
1994-2000 Indian Register (as of December 31), DIAND.

4.1 Children In Care[1] (continued)

Table 4.1 Number of On-Reserve Registered Indian Children in Care[1], Canada, 1994-1995 to 2000-2001 (Revised)

Fiscal Year[10]	Total Number of Children in Care[2,3,4,7,8,9]	No. of On-Reserve Children Aged 18 and under[5,6]	Percent of Children in Care
1994-95	5,134	128,578	4.0
1995-96	5,299	135,704	3.9
1996-97	5,341	136,280	3.9
1997-98	6,220	139,564	4.5
1998-99	7,207	144,791	5.0
1999-00	7,762	148,664	5.2
2000-01	8,791	147,108	6.0

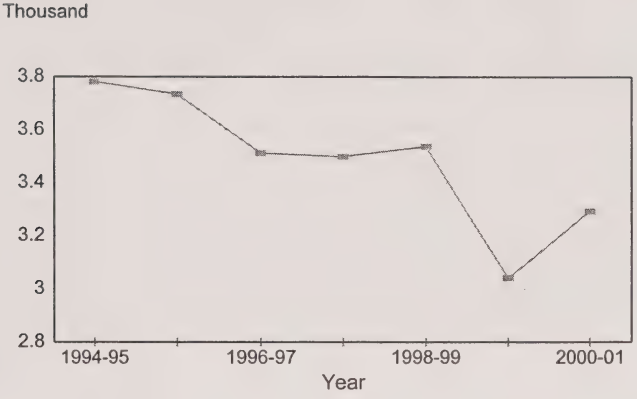
Revised: The above has been changed to identify Children in Care as of March 31.

Notes:
1. See Glossary for definition of "Children in Care".
2. The total number of children in care represents all children under the care of Operational and Development First Nations Child and Family Services Agencies, Provincial care and CSS care (Quebec and Ontario only).
3. Children in care include foster, institutional and group home care.
4. Child care cases do not include preventive and alternate approaches to child and family services.
5. Registered Indian children in care were resident on a reserve, Crown Land or settlement prior to the provision of care.
6. The total number of 0-18 population is as of December 31 from the Indian Register and represents only those First Nations which were administered under a Child and Family Services Agreement.
7. The above information may include estimated or incomplete data.
8. Excludes residents in the N.W.T. and Nunavut as they are funded by the territorial government.
9. Excludes Self-Government First Nations which are funded through other funding mechanisms.
10. Children in Care as of March 31.

Sources: 1994-2000 Social Development - Children in Care (Children aged 18 and under), Information Management Branch, DIAND.
1994-2000 Indian Register (as of December 31), DIAND.

4.2 Adults In Institutional Care[1]

Figure 4.2 Number of On-Reserve Registered Indian Adults in Institutional Care[1], Canada, 1994-1995 to 2000-2001 (Revised)



Highlight

➢ Over the last 6 years, the number of care years of on-reserve Registered Indian adults in institutional care averaged 3.3 per thousand.

Revised: The above has been changed to identify Adults in Institutional Care as of March 31.

Notes:
1. See Glossary for definition of "Adult in Institutional Care".
2. The total number of 19 years and over population is as of December 31 from the Indian Register and represents only those First Nations that were funded under this program.
3. The ratio of Adults in Institutional Care is the number of adults in care divided by the number of On-Reserve Registered Indian Adults aged 19 years and over multiplied by 1000.
4. The total number of adults represents all adults under Types I and II Institutional care.
5. Adult care includes institutional care and excludes in-home and foster care.
6. Registered Indian Adults in Institutional Care were resident on a reserve, Crown Land or settlement prior to the provision of care.
7. Excludes residents in the N.W.T. and Nunavut as they are funded by the territorial government.
8. Excludes Self-Government First Nations which are funded through other funding mechanisms.
9. Adult in Institutional Care as of March 31.

Sources: 1994-2000 Social Development - Adult in Care (Adult aged 19 and over), Information Management Branch, DIAND.
1994-2000 Indian Register (as of December 31), DIAND.

4.2 Adults In Institutional Care[1] (continued)

Table 4.2 Number of On-Reserve Registered Indian Adults in Institutional Care[1], Canada, 1994-1995 to 2000-2001 (Revised)

Fiscal Year [9]	Number of Adults in Institutional Care [4,5,7,8]	No. of On-Reserve Adults Aged 19 and over [2,6]	Adults in Institutional Care Per 1,000 Population [3]
1994-95	645	182,970	3.5
1995-96	666	189,282	3.5
1996-97	645	191,854	3.4
1997-98	655	198,287	3.3
1998-99	690	204,061	3.4
1999-00	641	209,723	3.1
2000-01	677	214,612	3.2

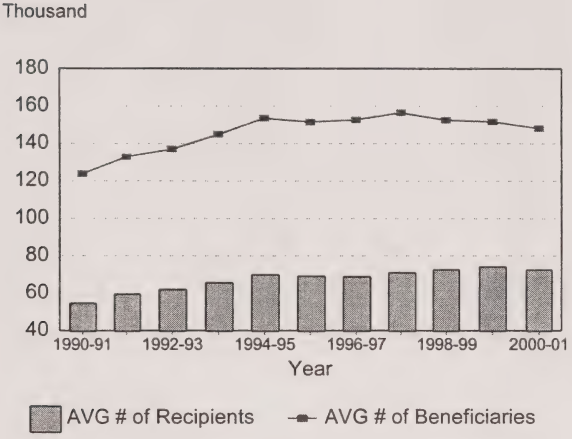
Revised: The above has been changed to identify Adults in Institutional Care as of March 31.

Notes:
1. See Glossary for definition of "Adult in Institutional Care".
2. The total number of 19 years and over population is as of December 31 from the Indian Register and represents only those First Nations that were funded under this program.
3. The ratio of Adults in Institutional Care is the number of adults in care divided by the number of On-Reserve Registered Indian Adults aged 19 years and over multiplied by 1000.
4. The total number of adults represents all adults under Types I and II Institutional care.
5. Adult care includes institutional care and excludes in-home and foster care.
6. Registered Indian Adults in Institutional Care were resident on a reserve, Crown Land or settlement prior to the provision of care.
7. Excludes residents in the N.W.T. and Nunavut as they are funded by the territorial government.
8. Excludes Self-Government First Nations which are funded through other funding mechanisms.
9. Adult in Institutional Care as of March 31.

Sources: 1994-2000 Social Development - Adult in Care (Adult aged 19 and over), Information Management Branch, DIAND.
1994-2000 Indian Register (as of December 31), DIAND.

4.3 Social Assistance Recipients and Beneficiaries

Figure 4.3 Average Number of On-Reserve Social Assistance Recipients and Beneficiaries[1] per Month, Canada, 1990-1991 to 2000-2001



Highlights

- On-reserve, the average number of monthly social assistance beneficiaries increased by 20 percent between1990-1991 and 2000-2001.
- The average number of monthly beneficiaries was 156,629 in 1997-1998 and 148,236 in 2000-2001. This represents a 5 percent decrease. (see Note 8)

Notes:
1. See Glossary for definition of "Social Assistance"
2. Social Assistance Recipients are defined as a combination of the number of families (heads of household) and single individuals who are eligible to receive social assistance funding.
3. Social Assistance Beneficiaries are defined as a combination of the number of persons in a family and single individuals.
4. The number of Social Assistance recipients is a combination of two data types: actuals and "fixed-volume" commitments.
5. Starting in 1988-1989, all information appears as submitted by regions.
6. In 1991-1992, unlike previous years, social assistance for Registered Indians living off reserve in Alberta and in Manitoba for 1992-1993 was covered by the provincial government and is therefore not reflected in these numbers.
7. The decrease in the 1995-1996 figures is due primarily to the exclusion of five (5) Yukon Self-Government First Nations.
8. The 1997-1998 Social Assistance data was revised, as a result of the February 1999 Data Review.
9. Excludes residents in the N.W.T. AND Nunavut as they are funded by the territorial government.
10. Excludes Self-Government First Nations which are funded through other funding mechanisms.

Source: 1990-2000 Social Assistance, Information Management Branch, DIAND.

4.3 Social Assistance Recipients and Beneficiaries (continued)

Table 4.3 Average Number of On-Reserve Social Assistance Recipients and Beneficiaries[1] per Month, Canada, 1990-1991 to 2000-2001

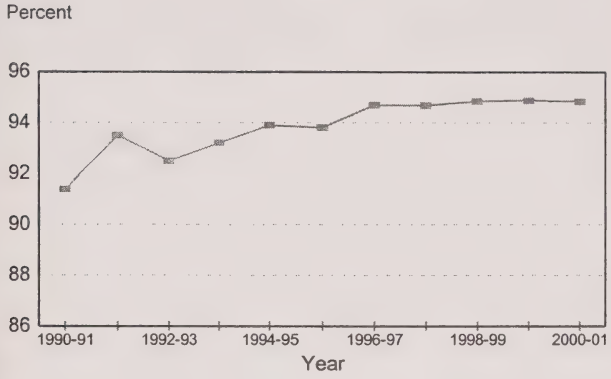
Fiscal Year[5]	Average Number of Recipients per month[2,4,9,10]	Average Number of Beneficiaires per month[3,4,9,10]
1990-91	54,487	124,057
1991-92[6]	59,319	132,968
1992-93	61,818	137,022
1993-94	65,666	145,020
1994-95	69,890	153,613
1995-96[7]	69,029	151,564
1996-97	68,790	152,746
1997-98[8]	70,927	156,629
1998-99	72,612	152,658
1999-00	73,974	151,737
2000-01	72,465	148,236

Notes:
1. See Glossary for definition of "Social Assistance"
2. Social Assistance Recipients are defined as a combination of the number of families (heads of household) and single individuals who are eligible to receive social assistance funding.
3. Social Assistance Beneficiaries are defined as a combination of the number of persons in a family and single individuals.
4. The number of Social Assistance recipients is a combination of two data types: actuals and "fixed-volume" commitments.
5. Starting in 1988-1989, all information appears as submitted by regions.
6. In 1991-1992, unlike previous years, social assistance for Registered Indians living off reserve in Alberta and in Manitoba for 1992-1993 was covered by the provincial government and is therefore not reflected in these numbers.
7. The decrease in the 1995-1996 figures is due primarily to the exclusion of five (5) Yukon Self-Government First Nations.
8. The 1997-1998 Social Assistance data was revised, as a result of the February 1999 Data Review.
9. Excludes residents in the N.W.T. and Nunavut as they are funded by the territorial government.
10. Excludes Self-Government First Nations which are funded through other funding mechanisms.

Source: 1990-2000 Social Assistance, Information Management Branch, DIAND.

4.4 Social Assistance Program

Figure 4.4 Percentage Change of Bands Administering the Social Assistance Program[1], Canada 1990-1991 to 2000-2001



Highlights

- In 2000-2001, Social Assistance was administered by 534 out of 563 eligible bands, with funding provided through a number of contribution arrangements.
- The percent of bands administering the Social Assistance Program has increased from 91 percent in 1990-1991 to 95 percent in 2000-2001.

Notes:
1. See Glossary for definition of "Social Assistance".
2. Number of bands is defined as the total number of bands which DIAND is responsible for funding Social Assistance. The number of bands shown above does not reflect the total number of bands as identified in the Indian Register.
3. Number of administering bands is the total number of bands administering the Social Assistance Program, either directly or indirectly, through other bands, tribal councils, or under joint administration.
4. Data may be different from previous reports as regions may have adjusted data in the 1994-1995 submission.
5. The decrease in the 1995-1996 figures is due primarily to the exclusion of five (5) Yukon Self-Government First Nations.
6. In 1999-2000 and 2000-2001, there were eight self government First Nations excluded from the count.

Source: 1990-2000 Social Assistance, Information Management Branch, DIAND.

4.4 Social Assistance Program (continued)

Table 4.4 Percentage of Bands Administering the Social Assistance Program[1], Canada,1990-1991 to 2000-2001

Fiscal Year	Number of Bands[2]	Bands Administering the SA Program [3]	Percentage of Administering Bands
1990-91	569	520	91.4
1991-92	570	533	93.5
1992-93	574	531	92.5
1993-94	575	536	93.2
1994-95[4]	574	539	93.9
1995-96[5]	566	531	93.8
1996-97	566	536	94.7
1997-98	565	535	94.7
1998-99	564	535	94.9
1999-00[6]	567	538	94.9
2000-01[6]	563	534	94.8

Notes:
1. See Glossary for definition of "Social Assistance".
2. Number of bands is defined as the total number of bands which DIAND is responsible for funding Social Assistance. The number of bands shown above does not reflect the total number of bands identified in the Indian Register.
3. Number of Administering bands is the total number of bands administering the Social Assistance Program, either directly or indirectly, through other bands, tribal councils, or under joint administration.
4. Data may be different from previous reports as regions may have adjusted data in the 1994-1995 submission.
5. The decrease in the 1995-1996 figures is due primarily to the exclusion of five (5) Yukon Self-Government First Nations.
6. In 1999-2000 and 2000-2001, there were eight (8) Self-Government First Nations excluded from the count.

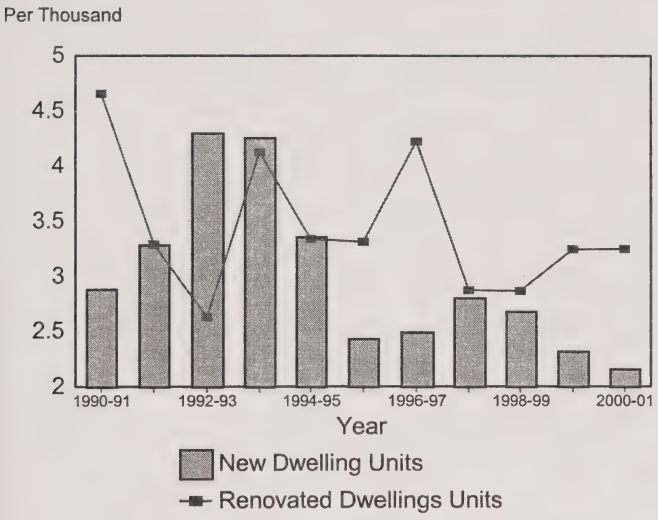
Source: 1990-2000 Social Assistance, Information Management Branch, DIAND.

SECTION 5

HOUSING

5.1 On-Reserve Dwellings

Figure 5.1 On-Reserve New and Renovated Dwelling Units[1], Canada, 1990-1991 to 2000-2001



Highlights

- Between 1990-1991 and 2000-2001, an average of 2,992 new dwelling units per year were built on reserve.
- In 2000-2001, 2,152 new dwelling units were constructed for First Nations on reserves.
- On average, 3,436 dwelling units were renovated every year since 1990-1991.
- In 2000-2001, a total of 3,245 dwellings were renovated on reserve.

Notes:
1. See Glossary for definition of "Dwellings"
2. Excludes dwellings in the N.W.T., Nunavut and Inuit communities of Northern Quebec, as well as dwellings of bands under the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement since 1984, Self-Government bands in Yukon and the Sechelt Band since 1986.
3. There was a change in the reporting method beginning in 1990-1991. Instead of including both "starts" (but not completed) and "completions," as was done in previous years, only those units for which final inspection reports were received during the fiscal year were counted.
4. Data reported for 1997-1998 is as of August 31, 1998 and reflects adjustments made to the 1997-1998 Capital Management Database after publication of the 1997-1998 Performance Report.

Source: 1990-2001 Capital Asset Management System, Information Management Branch, DIAND.

5.1 On-Reserve Dwellings (continued)

Table 5.1 On-Reserve New and Renovated Dwelling Units[1], Canada, 1990-1991 to 2000-2001

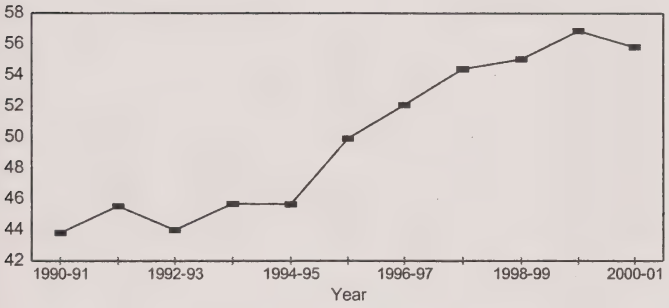
Fiscal Year	Number of New Dwelling Units [2,4]	Number of Renovated Dwellings Units
1990-91[3]	2,879	4,655
1991-92	3,281	3,288
1992-93	4,295	2,630
1993-94	4,254	4,126
1994-95	3,354	3,338
1995-96	2,427	3,310
1996-97	2,487	4,222
1997-98	2,798	2,870
1998-99	2,675	2,864
1999-00	2,313	3,243
2000-01	2,152	3,245

Notes:
1. See Glossary for definition of "Dwellings"
2. Excludes dwellings in the N.W.T., Nunavut and Inuit communities of Northern Quebec, as well as dwellings of bands under the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement since 1984, Self-Government bands in Yukon and the Sechelt Band since 1986.
3. There was a change in the reporting method beginning in 1990-1991. Instead of including both "starts" (but not completed) and "completions," as was done in previous years, only those units for which final inspection reports were received during the fiscal year were counted.
4. Data reported for 1997-1998 is as of August 31, 1998 and reflects adjustments made to the 1997-1998 Capital Management Database after publication of the 1997-1998 Performance Report.

Source: 1990-2001 Capital Asset Management System, Information Management Branch, DIAND.

5.2 On-Reserve Dwellings/Infrastructure

Figure 5.2 Percentage of Adequate On-Reserve Housing[1], Canada, 1990-1991 to 2000-2001



Highlight

➢ In 2000-2001, 56 percent of on-reserve dwellings were considered to be in adequate condition.

Table 5.2 Adequate On-Reserve Housing[1], Canada, 1990-1991 to 2000-2001

Fiscal Year	Total Housing Units [2]	Number of Adequate Units	Percent of Adequate Units
1990-91	64,402	28,209	43.8
1991-92[3]	67,282	30,633	45.5
1992-93	71,531	31,460	44.0
1993-94	73,683	33,665	45.7
1994-95	76,385	34,875	45.7
1995-96	78,187	39,020	49.9
1996-97	80,443	41,885	52.1
1997-98	83,008	45,153	54.4
1998-99	85,647	47,140	55.0
1999-00	88,485	50,313	56.9
2000-01	89,897	50,169	55.8

Notes:

1. Adequate is defined as the number of housing units that do not require any minor or major renovations or replacement. This number is determined using the following formula:

Adequate Housing Units = Total Units-(Replacement+Major Renovation+Minor Renovation)

2. B.C. data excludes updates of infrastructure assets since 1987 for some First Nations participating in Alternative Funding Arrangements.

3. 1990-1991 data were used for British Columbia in 1991-1992

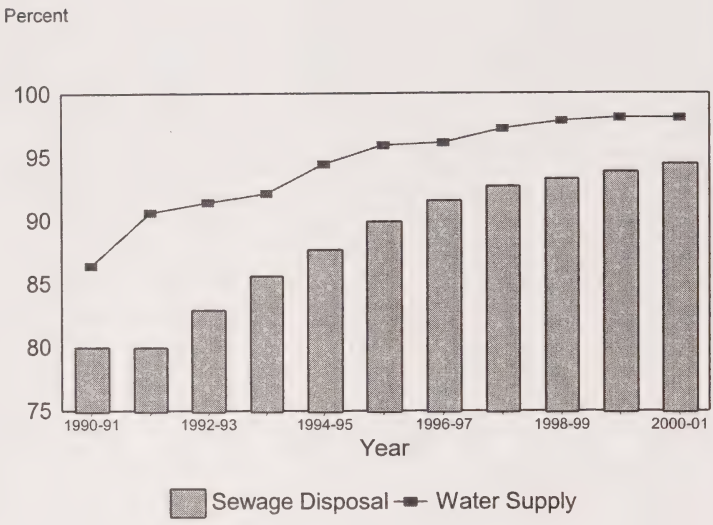
Source: 1990-2001 Capital Asset Management System, Information Management Branch, DIAND.

5.3 On-Reserve Dwellings/Infrastructure/Water and Sewage

Highlights

- In 2000-2001, 98 percent of on-reserve dwellings had water delivery systems, compared to only 86 percent of on-reserve dwellings in 1990-1991.
- The proportion of dwellings with sewage disposal systems increased from 80 percent in 1990-1991 to 94 percent in 2000-2001.

Figure 5.3 Percentage of On-Reserve Dwellings with Water Delivery Systems and Sewage Disposal Systems[1], Canada, 1990-1991 to 2000-2001[2]



Notes:
1. See Glossary for definitions of "Water Delivery System and Adequacy" and "Sewage Disposal System and Adequacy".
2. Data reported for 1997-1998 is as of August 31, 1998 and reflects adjustments made to the 1997-1998 Capital Management Database after publication of the 1997-1998 Performance Report.
3. The percentage of dwellings having adequate water supply and sewage disposal are based on the total number of housing units found in Table 5.2.

Source: 1990-2001 Capital Asset Management System, Information Management Branch, DIAND.

5.3 On-Reserve Dwellings/Infrastructure/Water and Sewage (continued)

Table 5.3 On-Reserve Dwellings with Water Delivery Systems and Sewage Disposal Systems[1], Canada, 1990-1991 to 2000-2001

Fiscal Year	Adequate Water Supply [2,3]		Adequate Sewage Disposal [2,3]	
	No.	%	No.	%
1990-91	55,645	86.4	51,505	80.0
1991-92	60,956	90.6	53,784	79.9
1992-93	65,397	91.4	59,315	82.9
1993-94	67,826	92.1	63,069	85.6
1994-95	72,092	94.4	66,978	87.7
1995-96	74,945	95.9	70,287	89.9
1996-97	77,269	96.1	73,638	91.5
1997-98	80,674	97.2	76,916	92.7
1998-99	83,734	97.8	79,848	93.2
1999-00	86,763	98.1	82,999	93.8
2000-01	88,285	98.2	84,900	94.4

Notes:
1. See Glossary for definitions of "Water Delivery System and Adequacy" and "Sewage Disposal System and Adequacy".
2. Data reported for 1997-1998 is as of August 31, 1998 and reflects adjustments made to the 1997-1998 Capital Management Database after publication of the 1997-1998 Performance Report.
3. The percentage of dwellings having adequate water supply and sewage disposal are based on the total number of housing units found in Table 5.2.

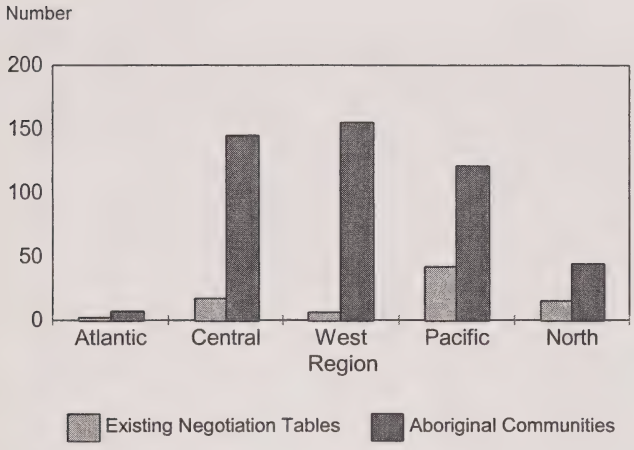
Source: 1990-2001 Capital Asset Management System, Information Management Branch, DIAND.

SECTION 6

SELF-GOVERNMENT

6.1 Self-Government Negotiations

Figure 6.1 Self-Government Negotiations by Region 2001 **Highlights**



Key to Regions:

Atlantic includes Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick
Central includes Quebec, Ontario
West includes Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta
Pacific includes British Columbia
North includes the Northwest Territories, the Yukon and Nunavut

Source: 2001 Self-Government Policy Directorate, DIAND.

- Since 1984, self-government legislation has been enacted on behalf of the Cree and Naskapi bands of Quebec and the Sechelt Band of British Columbia (1986).
- In September 1998, the *Mi'kmaq Education Act* was enacted.
- Self-government legislation has also been enacted on behalf of the following Yukon First Nations: Vuntut Gwitchin, the Nacho Nyak Dun, the Champagne and Aishihik, Teslin Tlingit, Little Salmon/Carmacks, Selkirk and Tr'on dëk Hwëch'in in conjunction with their comprehensive claims.
- Canada gave Royal Assent to the *Nisga'a Final Agreement Act* in April 2000 and the Treaty came into effect on May 11, 2000. The Nisga'a agreement represents the first modern land claim agreement to explicitly extend section 35 *(Constitution Act, 1982)* protection to both land and self-government rights.
- Canada gave Royal Assent to the *Kanesatake Interim Land Base Governance Act* in June 2001.

6.1 Self-Government Negotiations (continued)

Highlights

- DIAND is currently engaged in self-government negotiations at more than 80 tables.
- These include comprehensive self-government negotiations, sectoral negotiations and self-government negotiations which are proceeding with a large number of communities in conjunction with their comprehensive land claims negotiations.

Table 6.1 Self-Government Negotiations by Region 2001

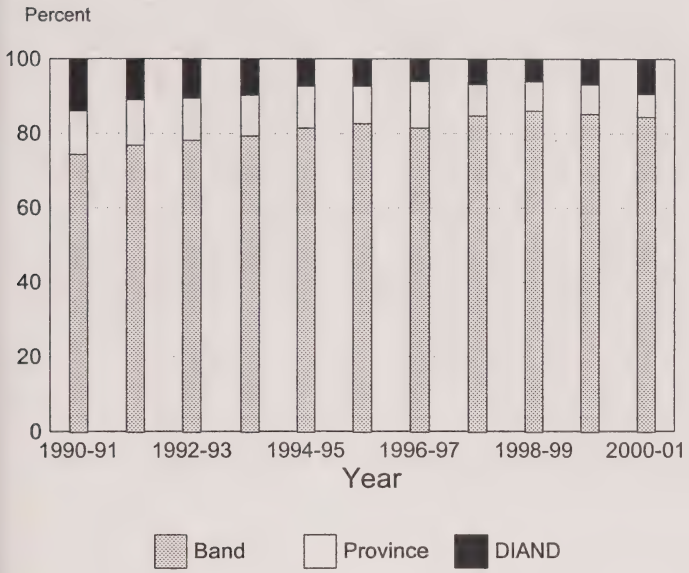
Region	Negotiation Tables [1]	Aboriginal Communities [1]
Atlantic	2	7
Quebec	6	26
Ontario	11	118
Manitoba	2	62
Saskatchewan	2	70
Alberta	2	23
British Columbia	42	120
Yukon	10	14
N.W.T.	5	27
Canada Total	82	467

Note: 1. 82 self-government negotiation tables representing 467 Aboriginal communities (First Nations Inuit, Métis north of 60°), of which 48 of those communities are represented at more than one table, i.e. in more than one self-government process.

Source: 2001 Self-Government Policy Directorate, DIAND.

6.2 Devolution

Figure 6.2 Profile of Administrators of Expenditures, DIAND, 1990-1991 to 2000-2001



Highlight

➢ In 2000-2001, Registered Indians and Inuit administered 85 percent of DIAND's Indian and Inuit Affairs Program expenditures through band councils, tribal councils, or other First Nation organizations.

Sources: Band Service Profiles, Finance Branch, DIAND.
2000-2001 Estimates, Part III - A Report on Plans and Priorities.

6.2 Devolution (continued)

Table 6.2 Devolution of Expenditures, DIAND 1990-1991 to 2000-2001

Fiscal Year	Band Administered (Current $)	%	Province Administered (Current $)	%	Department (DIAND) Administered (Current $)	%	IIAP Expenditures (Current $)	Indian & Inuit Affairs Program (Auth. FTEs,[1]
1990-91	$1,867,056,400	74.5	$297,205,500	11.9	$340,190,900	13.6	$2,504,452,800	2,913
1991-92	$2,146,588,300	77.3	$335,577,300	12.1	$293,937,800	10.6	$2,776,103,400	2,682
1992-93	$2,359,800,000	78.6	$334,608,000	11.1	$309,484,100	10.3	$3,003,892,100	2,682
1993-94	$2,673,150,811	79.9	$360,028,800	10.8	$311,810,000	9.3	$3,344,989,611	2,567
1994-95	$2,868,833,766	81.9	$393,573,384	11.2	$240,621,423	6.9	$3,503,028,573	2,275
1995-96	$3,065,731,561	83.1	$373,997,022	10.2	$248,007,409	6.7	$3,687,735,992	2,092
1996-97	$3,179,249,715	81.8	$486,996,988	12.5	$221,460,680	5.7	$3,887,707,383	1,889
1997-98	$3,376,659,499	85.1	$340,370,427	8.6	$248,706,142	6.3	$3,965,736,068	1,755
1998-99	$3,833,125,063	86.4	$342,220,681	7.7	$260,261,082	5.9	$4,435,606,826	1,991
1999-00	$3,753,695,395	85.5	$357,252,427	8.1	$279,547,699	6.4	$4,390,495,521	1,988
2000-01	$4,062,019,805	84.6	$306,270,102	6.4	$430,390,743	9.0	$4,798,680,650	2,187

Highlight

➢ The number of authorized full-time equivalents in the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program was 2,187 in 2000-2001 which is a 25 percent reduction from the 2,913 full-time equivalents in 1990-1991.

Note: 1. Deployed across Canada.

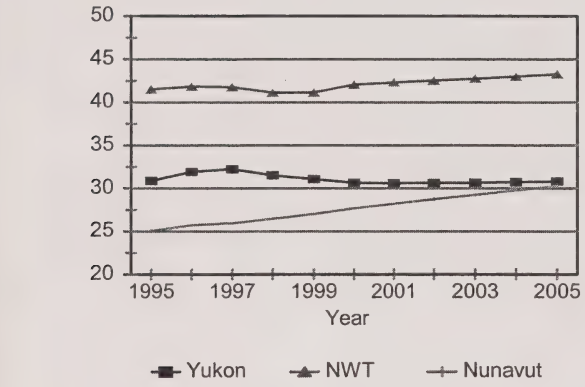
Sources: Band Service Profiles , Finance Branch, DIAND.
2000-2001 Estimates, Part III - Report on Plans and Priorities.

SECTION 7

THE NORTH

7.1 Population in the North

Figure 7.1 Population[1], Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut, 1995 to 2005



Highlight

➢ According to these estimates, the population for Nunavut will continue to rise. Between 1995 and 2005, the Nunavut population is expected to increase by 21 percent and 4 percent for Northwest Territories. Meanwhile, the Yukon population is expected to stabilize over the same period.

Notes: 1. Estimates and Projections are as of July 1st for each particular year.
2. This is an update of one of the projection series published by the Population Projections Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada.

Source: Population Estimation for 1995 to 2000 and Population Projections found in: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics, 2000. Ottawa, Industry Canada 2000. Demography Division, Catalogue Number 91-213-XPB.

7.1 Population in the North (continued)

Table 7.1 Population[1], Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut, by Gender 1995 to 2005 (Revised)

Year	Yukon	NWT	Nunavut
1995- Total	**30,887**	**41,517**	**25,058**
1996- Total	**31,938**	**41,829**	**25,741**
1997- Total	**32,240**	**41,788**	**25,947**
1998- Total	**31,547**	**41,114**	**26,470**
Males	16,391	21,345	13,940
Females	15,156	19,769	12,530
1999- Total	**31,084**	**41,113**	**27,002**
Males	16,048	21,270	14,188
Females	15,036	19,843	12,814
2000 - Total	**30,663**	**42,083**	**27,692**
Males	15,723	21,691	14,522
Females	14,940	20,392	13,170
2001 [2]- Total	**30,606**	**42,315**	**28,223**
Males	15,634	21,769	14,756
Females	14,972	20,546	13,467
2002 [2]- Total	**30,635**	**42,527**	**28,743**
Males	15,596	21,824	14,992
Females	15,039	20,703	13,751
2003 [2]- Total	**30,668**	**42,748**	**29,256**
Males	15,563	21,896	15,220
Females	15,105	20,852	14,036
2004 [2]- Total	**30,721**	**43,002**	**29,763**
Males	15,539	21,977	15,449
Females	15,182	21,025	14,314
2005 [2]- Total	**30,806**	**43,280**	**30,269**
Males	15,530	22,076	15,680
Females	15,276	21,204	14,589

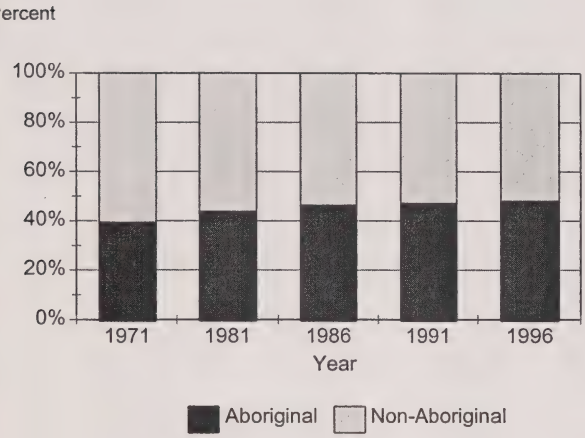
Revised: Includes gender breakdown for 1998 to 2005.

Notes: 1. Estimates and Projections are as of July 1st for each particular year.
2. This is an update of one of the projection series published by the Population Projections Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada.

Source: Population Estimation for 1995 to 2000 and Population Projections found in: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics, 2000. Ottawa, Industry Canada 2000. Demography Division, Catalogue Number 91-213-XPB.

7.2 Aboriginal Ancestry Population in the North

Figure 7.2 Total population in the North (Northwest Territories and Yukon) showing percentage of Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal people, 1971,1981,1986,1991 and 1996



Highlights

- As a percentage of the total population, the Aboriginal population of Yukon increased from 14 percent in 1971 to 21 percent in 1996.
- The proportion of Aboriginal people in the Northwest Territories over the same period also increased substantially, rising from 53 percent in 1971 to 62 percent in 1996.
- In 1996, the Ethnic Composition in the North can be compared across three territories. The percentage of Yukon's population who are Aboriginal is 21 percent. Comparatively, 48 percent of Northwest Territories' population is Aboriginal while 85 percent of Nunavut's population is Aboriginal. 75 percent of Nunavut's Aboriginal population is Inuit.

Note : These numbers represent a comparable count to previous census years and are **based on Aboriginal Ancestry only**, question #17 in the 1996 Census.

Sources: 1971, 1981, 1986, 1991 and 1996 (T11) Census of Population, DIAND Core and Custom Tabulations.

7.2 Aboriginal Ancestry Population in the North (continued)

Table 7.2 Total Population by Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Ethnic Composition, for Yukon and Northwest Territories, 1971 to 1996 Census[1] and for Nunavut and Northwest Territories, 1996 Census

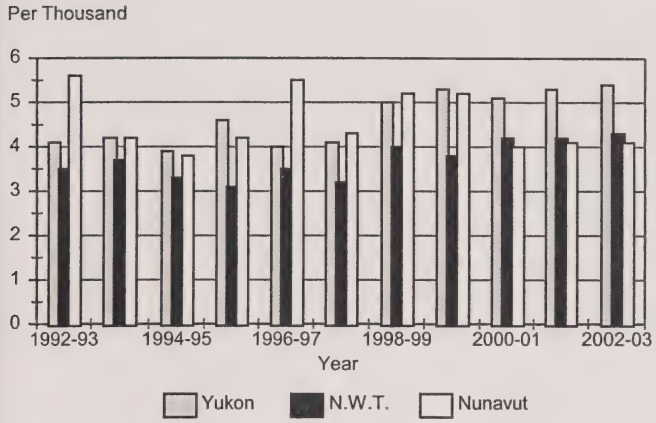
	1971		1981		1986		1991		1996 [1]	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
YUKON										
Aboriginal	2,590	14.1	4,045	17.5	4,995	21.4	6,225	22.5	6,440	21.0
Inuit	10	0.1	95	0.4	55	0.2	135	0.5	25	0.1
NAI [3]	2,580	14.0	3,760	16.3	4,710	20.2	5,665	20.5	3,480	11.4
Métis	-	-	190	0.8	165	0.7	380	1.4	110	0.4
Multiple Aboriginal	-	-	-	-	65	0.3	45	0.2	2,820	9.2
Non-Aboriginal	15,798	85.9	19,030	82.5	18,365	78.6	21,430	77.5	24,210	79.0
Total Population	18,388	100.0	23,075	100.0	23,360	100.0	27,655	100.0	30,650	100.0
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES										
Aboriginal	18,580	53.4	26,430	58.0	30,530	58.7	34,765	60.5	39,850	62.1
Inuit	11,400	32.8	15,910	34.9	18,135	34.9	20,825	36.3	21,670	33.8
NAI [3]	7,180	20.6	7,930	17.4	8,435	16.2	9,915	17.3	1,275	2.0
Métis	-	-	2,590	5.7	2,970	5.7	3,310	5.8	9,810	15.3
Multiple Aboriginal	-	-	-	-	1,000	1.9	715	1.2	7,100	11.1
Non-Aboriginal	16,225	46.6	19,110	42.0	21,490	41.3	22,665	39.5	24,270	37.8
Total Population	34,805	100.0	45,540	100.0	52,020	100.0	57,430	100.0	64,125	100.0
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES (1999 Boundaries) [2]										
Aboriginal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,635	47.7
Inuit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,825	7.2
NAI [3]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,755	25.0
Métis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,255	3.2
Multiple Aboriginal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,805	12.3
Non-Aboriginal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,400	52.3
Total Population	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,035	100.0
NUNAVUT (1999 Boundaries) [2]										
Aboriginal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,215	84.6
Inuit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,850	75.1
NAI [3]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	0.2
Métis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	0.1
Multiple Aboriginal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,290	9.1
Non-Aboriginal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,875	15.4
Total Population	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,090	100.0

Notes: 1. These numbers represent a comparable count to previous census years and are **based on Aboriginal Ancestry only**, question #17 in the 1996 Census.
2. Data for Northwest Territories and Nunavut are based on the 1999 boundaries.
3. NAI refers to North American Indian.

Sources: 1971, 1981, 1986, 1991 and 1996 (T11) Census of Population, DIAND Core and Custom Tabulations.

7.3 Mortality in the North

Figure 7.3 Mortality Rates (per 1,000) in Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 1992-1993 to 2002-2003



Highlight

➢ In Yukon and the Northwest Territories the projected mortality rate for 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 is higher than in the eight previous years. For Nunavut the mortality rate is projected to have decreased from preceding years.

Table 7.3 Mortality Rates (per 1,000) in Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 1992-1993 to 2002-2003

Year	Yukon	N.W.T.	Nunavut
1992-93	4.1	3.5	5.6
1993-94	4.2	3.7	4.2
1994-95	3.9	3.3	3.8
1995-96	4.6	3.1	4.2
1996-97	4.0	3.5	5.5
1997-98	4.1	3.2	4.3
1998-99	5.0	4.0	5.2
1999-00	5.3	3.8	5.2
2000-01 [1]	5.1	4.2	4.0
2001-02 [1]	5.3	4.2	4.1
2002-03 [1]	5.4	4.3	4.1

Note:

1. This is an update of one of the projection series published by the Population Projections Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada.

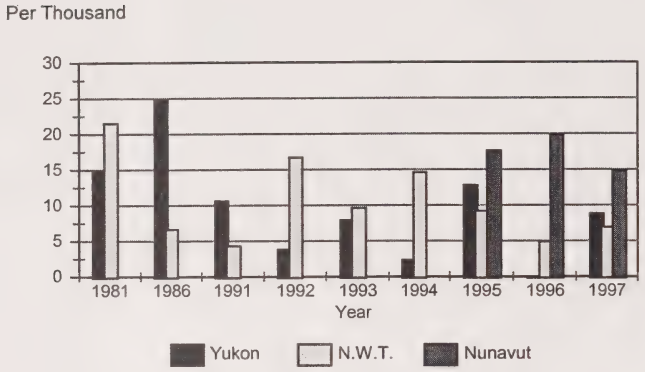
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics, 2000. Ottawa, Industry Canada 2000. Demography Division, Catalogue Number 91-213-XPB.

7.4 Infant Mortality in the North

Highlight

➢ Infant mortality rates remain higher in Nunavut than in Northwest Territories or Yukon.

Figure 7.4 Infant Mortality Rates[2] (per 1,000 live births) in Yukon and Northwest Territories 1981, 1986, 1991 to 1997 (Revised)



Revised: Nunavut is included separately from N. W. T. starting in 1995.

Note: Because of the small populations involved, random fluctuations in rates from year to year are to be expected. As such, presentation of data using five year intervals limits some of the natural fluctuation associated with plotting year-over-year a mortality rates. This approach permits the simple identification of deeper trends occurring within the infant mortality data series.

Source: Statistics Canada. Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada in 2000 Catalogue Number 91-209-XPE.

7.4 Infant Mortality in the North (continued)

Table 7.4 Infant Mortality Rates[2] (per 1,000 live births) in Yukon and Northwest Territories 1981, 1986, 1991 to 1997 (Revised)

Year	Yukon	N.W.T.	Nunavut
1981	14.9	21.5[1]	-
1986	24.8	6.6[1]	-
1991	10.6	4.3[1]	-
1992	3.8	16.7[1]	-
1993	7.9	9.6[1]	-
1994	2.3	14.6[1]	-
1995	12.8	9.2	17.6
1996	0.0	4.9	19.9
1997	8.4	6.9	14.8

Notes: 1. Nunavut is included separately from N. W. T. starting in 1995.
2. Because of the small populations involved, random fluctuations in rates from year to year are to be expected. As such, presentation of data using five year intervals limits some of the natural fluctuation associated with plotting year-over-year a mortality rates. This approach permits the simple identification of deeper trends occurring within the infant mortality data series.

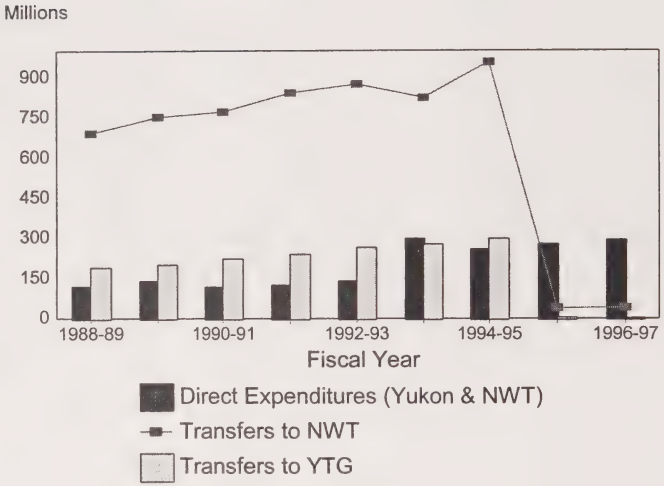
Source: Statistics Canada. Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada in 2000 Catalogue Number 91-209-XPE.

7.5 DIAND Expenditures in the North

Highlights

- For the period 1991-1992 to 1994-1995 inclusive, transfers to the territorial governments from DIAND increased in every fiscal year.
- The decline in DIAND Total Expenditures observed in 1995-1996 is due to the transferred responsibility of the Formula Funding Grants to the Department of Finance.

Figure 7.5 Components of DIAND Expenditures in the North, 1988-1989 to 1994-1995 (Actual), 1995-1996 (Forecast) and 1996-1997 (Planned)



Notes:
1. Data collection for the Annual Northern Expenditure Plan (ANEP) has been suspended therefore, counts shown in this edition of the Basic Departmental Data (BDD) still reflect the 1995-1996 forecast and the 1996-1997 planned expenditures. Collection of ANEP data has resumed and these years will be updated to actuals in upcoming editions of BDD.
2. Total Transfers to Territorial Governments = Formula Transfers + Other Transfers
3. Total DIAND Expenditure (Current dollars) = Transfers to Yukon + Transfers to Northwest Territories + Direct Expenditures.
4. Constant dollar series is obtained by deflating total DIAND expenditures by Statistics Canada's Consumer Price Index for gross domestic product at market prices, 1992=100. The deflator for each fiscal year was calculated by taking the mean of the indices in the four quarters of April 1 to March 31.

Source: Annual Northern Expenditure Plan 1996-1997, DIAND.

7.5 DIAND Expenditures in the North (continued)

Table 7.5 DIAND Expenditures in the North, 1988-1989 to 1994-1995 (Actual), 1995-1996 (Forecast) and 1996-1997 (Planned)

Type	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96 forecast [1]	1996-97 planned [1]
Direct Expenditures by Area of Principal Benefit									
Yukon	44,983	61,013	58,374	64,887	65,602	72,850	80,181	77,102	93,533
Northwest Territories	26,102	26,274	28,520	29,997	41,466	171,683	128,095	157,352	157,943
North Generally	48,370	51,409	30,490	29,337	33,108	53,217	49,416	43,705	41,182
TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURES	**119,455**	**138,696**	**117,384**	**124,221**	**140,176**	**297,750**	**257,692**	**278,159**	**292,658**
Total Transfers to Territorial Governments [2]									
Yukon	189,465	200,141	222,403	239,501	265,018	277,300	297,938	3,829	2,027
Northwest Territories	692,441	752,824	772,038	842,789	874,943	824,141	956,423	39,971	40,864
Direct Expenditures	119,455	138,696	117,384	124,221	140,176	297,750	257,692	278,159	292,658
Total Expenditure [3] (Current dollars)	**1,001,361**	**1,091,661**	**1,111,825**	**1,206,511**	**1,280,137**	**1,399,191**	**1,512,053**	**321,959**	**335,549**
Total Expenditure (Constant 1992 dollars) [4]	**1,110,772**	**1,159,799**	**1,147,394**	**1,219,314**	**1,275,672**	**1,378,513**	**1,468,726**	**305,102**	**313,670**

Highlight

➢ By 1991-1992, direct expenditures began to rise again owing to the implementation of the Arctic Environmental Strategy. Reflecting the impact of the Nunavut land claim, direct expenditures more than doubled in 1993-1994 with a statutory payment of $121.8 million. This, coupled with a $15.0 million increase for the Nunavut land claim, accounts for most of the increase in direct expenditures in the middle 1990s.

Notes:
1. Data collection for the Annual Northern Expenditure Plan (ANEP) has been suspended therefore, counts shown in this edition of the Basic Departmental Data (BDD) still reflect the 1995-1996 forecast and the 1996-1997 planned expenditures. Collection of ANEP data has resumed and these years will be updated to actuals in upcoming editions of BDD.
2. Total Transfers to Territorial Governments = Formula Transfers + Other Transfers
3. Total DIAND Expenditure (Current dollars) = Transfers to Yukon + Transfers to Northwest Territories + Direct Expenditures.
4. Constant dollar series is obtained by deflating total DIAND expenditures by Statistics Canada's Consumer Price Index for gross domestic product at market prices, 1992=100. The deflator for each fiscal year was calculated by taking the mean of the indices in the four quarters of April 1 to March 31.

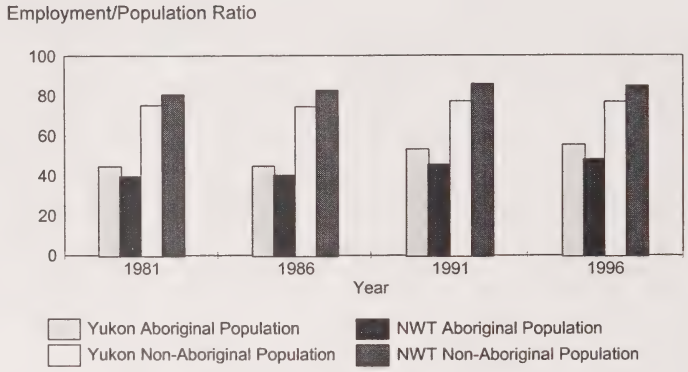
Source: Annual Northern Expenditure Plan 1996-1997, DIAND, Ottawa.

7.6 Employment in the North

Highlights

- Since 1981, the percentage of employed Aboriginals aged 15 and over has increased in both territories.
- However, the Aboriginal employment/ population ratios in Northwest Territories and Yukon remain substantially lower than those for non-Aboriginals.

Figure 7.6 Employment/Population Ratios for Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal people 15 years of age and over, Yukon and Northwest Territories (including Nunavut), 1981, 1986, 1991 and 1996



Note : The definition of Aboriginal has changed across census years affecting comparability over time. Please see the Census Aboriginal definitions in the glossary for an explanation of this.

Sources: 1981, 1986, 1991 and 1996 (Table 11) Census of Population, DIAND Core Tabulations.

7.6 Employment in the North (continued)

Table 7.6 Selected Employment Characteristics for Aboriginal [2] and Non-Aboriginal people, 15 years of age and over, Yukon and Northwest Territories, 1981, 1986, 1991 and 1996 and Nunavut and Northwest Territories, 1996

	1981		1986		1991		1996	
	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal
YUKON								
Population 15+	2,615	14,370	3,395	14,095	4,330	16,525	4,710	18,560
Employed	1,165	10,820	1,520	10,495	2,300	12,740	2,605	14,240
Employment/Population Ratio	44.6	75.3	44.8	74.5	53.1	77.1	55.3	76.7
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES								
Population 15+	15,380	14,285	18,675	16,255	21,390	17,165	24,435	18,710
Employed	6,090	11,520	7,505	13,445	9,740	14,740	11,725	15,870
Employment/Population Ratio	39.6	80.6	40.2	82.7	45.5	85.9	48.0	84.8
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES (1999 Boundaries) [1]								
Population 15+	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,220	15,480
Employed	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,000	12,920
Employment/Population Ratio	-	-	-	-	-	-	49.1	83.5
NUNAVUT (1999 Boundaries) [1]								
Population 15+	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,215	3,225
Employed	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,725	2,950
Employment/Population Ratio	-	-	-	-	-	-	46.9	91.5

Highlight

➢ The Aboriginal employment/population ratio in 1996 was slightly higher in Northwest Territories at 49 percent, compared to 47 percent in Nunavut. This is considerably lower than ratio for the Non-Aboriginal population, especially in Nunavut where 92 percent of the Non-Aboriginal population 15 years and over are employed.

Notes : 1. Data for Northwest Territories and Nunavut are based on the 1999 boundaries.
2. The definition of Aboriginal has changed across census years affecting comparability over time. Please see the Census Aboriginal definitions in the glossary for an explanation of this.

Sources: 1981, 1986, 1991 and 1996 (Table 11) Census of Population, DIAND Core Tabulations.

SECTION 8

ADDITIONAL TOPICS

8.1 Lands

Figure 8.1 Land Administered by DIAND,1990-1991 to 2000-2001

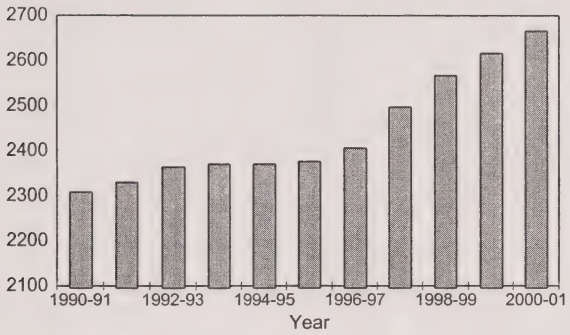


Table 8.1 Land Administered by DIAND,1990-1991 to 2000-2001

Fiscal Year	Number of Reserves	Amount of land (hectares)	Number of bands
1990-91	2,308	2,768,000.0	601
1991-92	2,330	2,658,000.0	603
1992-93	2,364	2,750,000.0	604
1993-94	2,370	2,750,957.0	605
1994-95	2,370	2,750,957.0	607
1995-96	2,376	2,751,603.0	608
1996-97	2,406	2,751,342.0	608
1997-98	2,497	3,044,088.1	608
1998-99	2,567	2,945,110.2	609
1999-00	2,617	2,995,490.4	610
2000-01	2,666	3,035,870.6	612

Sources: Indian Lands Registry System, DIAND.
2000 Indian Register, DIAND.

Highlights

- DIAND administered land transactions for 2,666 reserves in fiscal year 2000-2001, totalling 3,035,870.6 hectares across Canada. To establish perspective, this represents an area approximately equivalent in size to Vancouver Island.
- The volume and complexity of land transactions are increasing as economic development is promoted by First Nations, corporations and individuals.

8.2 Environment (New)

Highlights

- Since 1992, the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program (IIAP) of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND), in partnership with First Nations authorities, has been dealing with contaminated sites on 800 inhabited reserves across Canada through the Environmental Issues Inventory and Remediation Plan (EIIRP).
- The mandate and principal focus of the EIIRP is to identify, assesses, and remediate contaminated sites on reserve.
- Of the 2,500 contamination issues identified:

  60% relate to hydrocarbon contamination of soils caused by leakage from storage facilities:

  25% relate to waste, including active and inactive waste disposal sites, and disposal of solid, liquid, and industrial waste; and

  15% relate to air and water pollution, asbestos, tires and other issues.

  Of the contamination issues identified to date, 1,143 have been closed as a result of the completion of remediation/monitoring or assessment projects.

Source:
Environmental Issues Inventory System (EIIS) 2001, DIAND.

Figure 8.2

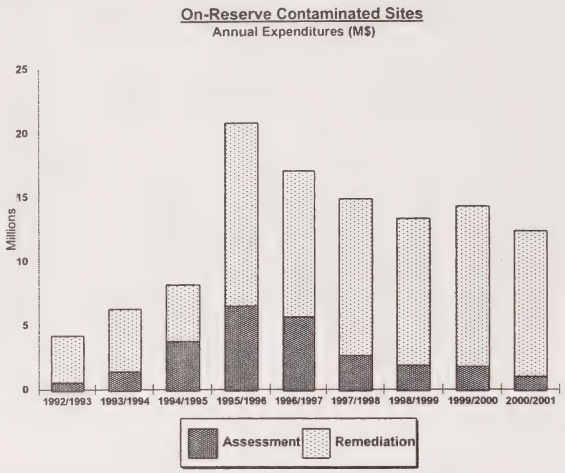
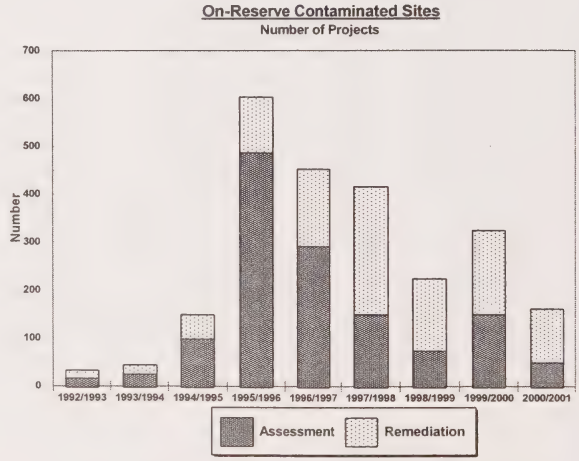


Figure 8.2a



8.3 Specific Claims

Highlights

➢ During fiscal year 2000-2001, the Specific Claims Branch settled 7 specific claims involving 5 First Nations, for a total expenditure of $161 million. Since the inception of the program and up to March 31, 2001, the Branch has settled 227 specific and treaty land entitlement claims amounting to $1.18 billion.

➢ As of March 31, 2001, 117 specific claims were under negotiation, with a further 432 under assessment.

Source: Specific Claims, DIAND.

8.4 Community Economic Development Organizations (CEDOs)

Highlights

➢ Community Economic Development Organizations (CEDOs) are managed by, and accountable to, First Nations communities. They assume responsibility for the delivery of programs and services previously provided by the department. DIAND regional offices work in partnership with CEDOs to establish First Nation control over local program priorities, expenditures, design, delivery and advisory services.

Figure 8.4 Total Number of All Types of Community Economic Development Organizations (CEDOs), Canada, 1990-1991 to 2000-2001

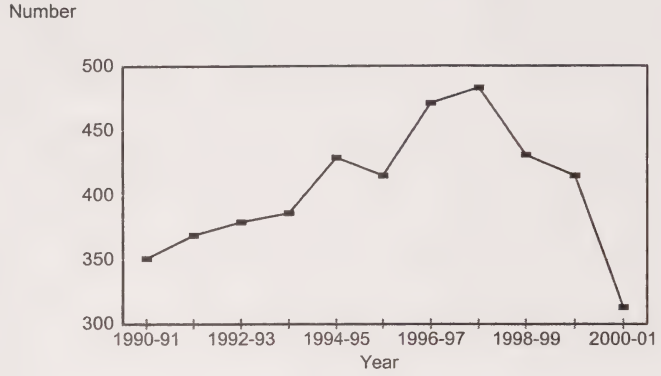


Table 8.4 Total Number of All Types of Community Economic Development Organizations (CEDOs), Canada, 1990-1991 to 2000-2001

Fiscal Year	Total CEDOs All Types
1990-91	351
1991-92	369
1992-93	379
1993-94	386
1994-95	429
1995-96	415
1996-97	471
1997-98	483
1998-99	431
1999-00	415 [1]
2000-01	313 [2]

Notes:

1. Data may differ from previously reported numbers due to revisions to the database.

2. Number of CEDOs that provided an "acceptable" Economic Development Report as of September 30, 2001.

Source: 1990-2001 Information Management Branch, DIAND.

GLOSSARY

Glossary

Aboriginal Census Definitions: The 1996 Census introduced several changes to the questions pertaining to the Aboriginal population asked in the 1991 Census. The changes have allowed for multiple definitions of the Aboriginal population, each with different population counts. Users of census data should understand the differences in definitions between census years, which in turn affect the comparability of the Total Aboriginal, Inuit, Métis, and North American Indian populations across censuses.

The difference in counts arises in 1996 with the inclusion of a new question concerning Aboriginal Identity (Q18), in addition to the Ethnic Origin (Q17), Band Membership (Q20) and Registered Indian (Q21) questions asked in 1991. 1996 Identity based data cannot be compared directly with the ancestry/origin based data from previous censuses.[1]

Prior to 1996, counts of Aboriginal persons were derived primarily from a question that asked respondents about their ancestry. In 1986 and 1991, respondents were to indicate if they were either North American Indian (NAI), Métis or Inuit/Eskimo. In 1981, respondents with Aboriginal origins were to indicate the origins of status or registered Indian, non-status Indian, Métis or Inuit. In 1971, the respondent's paternal ancestry was to be reported, if multiple ethnic origins were reported only one origin was captured, resulting in one ethnic origin per respondent.[1]

In both the 1991 and 1996 Censuses, respondents were asked: "To which ethnic or cultural group(s) did this person's ancestors belong?". In 1991, 15 of the most frequent origins were listed and respondents were asked to mark as many as were applicable. In addition, two blank spaces were provided for other responses, and several other origins were provided as examples. In 1996, the questionnaire did not provide a list of answer categories, and instead provided four blank spaces for respondents to write in their origins. Examples of origins were provided as illustrations, and for the first time, "Canadian" was included among the examples. These modifications, in particular the inclusion of "Canadian" resulted in a major change in the way ethnic origins were reported. The number of "Canadian" responses was high, suggesting that respondents who had previously considered themselves of alternative ancestry were choosing Canadian origin in 1996.[1] This may have had an impact on the pattern of responses for Aboriginal origins.

As explained above, the 1996 Census includes a new lens to view the Aboriginal population. This lens is "identity", measured by responses to the question, "Is this person an Aboriginal person, that is, North American Indian, Métis or Inuit (Eskimo)?"(Q18). North American Indian (NAI), Métis, and Inuit were the printed

choices given, with the instruction to mark the circle(s) that best apply. From this question population counts were obtained for NAI only, Métis only, and Inuit only, as well as those who claimed multiple Aboriginal identities.

Unless noted (1), this information was taken from the DIAND Census publication entitled: *Aboriginal Labour Force Characteristics from the 1996 Census*, the other source consulted was (1) Statistics Canada, *The Daily, January 13, 1999*, Catalogue no. 11-001E.

Adults in Institutional Care: DIAND provides funding for care in Type I and II institutions which may be located on a reserve or operated by the province. Individuals are assessed according to provincial standards to determine the level of care required. Residents of institutions are generally elderly and disabled persons in need of supervision and assistance. **Type I:** "...required by a person who is ambulant and/or independently mobile, who has decreased physical and/or mental faculties, who requires primarily supervision and/or assistance with activities of daily living and provision for meeting psycho-social needs through social and recreational services. The period of time during which care is required is indeterminate and related to the individual condition";
Type II:"...required by a person with a relatively stabilized (physical or mental) chronic disease or functional disability, who, having reached the apparent limit of his recovery, is not likely to change in the near future, who has relatively little need for the diagnostic and therapeutic services of a hospital but who requires availability of personal care on a continuing 24-hour basis, with medical and professional nursing supervision and provision for meeting psycho-social needs. The period of time during which care is required is unpredictable but usually consists of a matter of months or years".
(Source: Adult Long Term Institutional Care, Report of the Sub-Committee on Special Services in Hospitals, 1984).

Average Annual Growth Rate: The formula used to calculate average annual growth rates was: AAGR = (X1 / X0) 1/n - 1 where: X1 = data for the most recent year in period X0 = data for the earliest year in period n = length of period (years).

Bill C-31: "Passed by Parliament in June 1985, Bill C-31 contained important amendments to the *Indian Act*. It had three principal goals: to eliminate discrimination based on gender and marital status in the *Indian Act*; to restore Indian status to victims of past discrimination; and to enable Indian bands to assume control over their membership. As a result of Bill C-31, the *Indian Act* now essentially treats men and women equally when determining status, and prevents anyone from gaining or losing status through marriage" (Source: Lands, Revenues and Trust Review, Phase II Report DIAND).

Children in Care: The number of children who were placed away from parental care to protect them from neglect and/or abuse, or to prevent neglect and/or abuse either in foster care, group homes or institutional care.

Devolution: Refers to the transfer of services and programs from DIAND control to Indian bands, tribal councils and other Indian authorities.

Dwellings: Defined as self-contained living accommodations (with at least one separate bedroom), and considered to be a main residence, irrespective of occupancy, level of completeness, or need for renovation or replacement.

Geographic Zones:

Urban: A zone where a First Nation is located within 50 km from the nearest service centre having year-round road access.
Rural: A zone where a First Nation is located between 50 km and 350 km from the nearest service centre having year-round road access.
Remote: A zone where a First Nation is located over 350 km from the nearest service centre having year-round road access.
Special Access: A zone where a First Nation has no year-round road access to the nearest service centre and, as a result, experiences a higher cost of transportation.
Service Centre: A community where the following services are available:
a) - supplies, material and equipment (ie. for construction, office operations, etc.);
b) - a pool of skilled or semi-skilled labour;
c) - at least one financial institution, bank, trust company, credit union, etc.;
d) - provincial services (such as health services, community and health services, environment services); and
e) - Federal services (such as Canada Post, employment centre).

Indian Register: "The Indian Register is a list of Registered Indians (as defined in the *Indian Act*) kept by DIAND. Information on this list concerning the demographic characteristics of the Indian population is updated regularly by band officials and published for December 31 of each year".

Life Expectancy: "Is an estimation of the average number of years of life remaining to each member of a group of persons. It is calculated on the basis of observed age-specific mortality rates at any particular moment in time, assuming that the risks of dying remain constant from the moment of estimation until the death of all members of the group" (Source: Wilkins, Russell, Health Status in Canada, 1926-1976, Institute for Research on Public Policy, May 1980).

Reserves: As defined in the *Indian Act*, a tract of land, the legal title to which is vested in Her Majesty that has been set apart by Her Majesty for the use and benefit of a band.

Self-Government Branch: Pursuant to Canada's Inherent Right Policy, the Self-Government Branch manages the negotiation of practical and workable self-government arrangements with Aboriginal groups and with relevant provinces or territories in areas affecting their jurisdiction and interests. The branch is also responsible for policy development and the coordination of activities that support negotiations, strengthen Aboriginal governance and develop new fiscal relationships with Aboriginal governments.

Sewage Disposal System: Includes the presence of lift stations, septic systems, force mains, sewage collection mains, manholes, service connections, treatment plants, lagoons and outfall sewers, and appurtenances, but excludes plumbing and fixtures.

Sewage Disposal System Adequacy: Refers to the presence of one of the following types of sewage disposal systems: Piped, Community Septic Field/Tank, Individual Septic Field/Tank, Septic Truck and Other. Adequate Sewage Disposal System includes the presence of lift stations, septic systems, force mains, sewage collection mains, manholes, service connections, treatment plants, lagoons and outfall sewers and appurtenances, but excludes plumbing and fixtures.

Social Assistance: The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND) Social Assistance Program is one component of the departmental Social Development Program.

DIAND has engaged in on-reserve social assistance activities with the broad objective of providing individuals and families with the means to meet basic needs for food, clothing and shelter. DIAND also funds special needs allowances for goods and services which are essential to the physical or social well-being of an eligible recipient but are not included as items of basic need, such as basic items of furniture and cost of a physician recommended diet. The department's present involvement in social assistance activities is primarily to provide funding to First Nations who in turn deliver programs and services to community members.

DIAND must adopt the terms and conditions of provincial and territorial general assistance programs. While DIAND may directly deliver the social assistance program, the program has been largely devolved. In 2000-2001, 538 First Nations administered their own program (This figure does not include First Nations functioning under self-government arrangements).

Social Assistance Recipients: Are defined as a combination of the number of families (heads of household) and single individuals who are eligible to receive social assistance funding.

Social Assistance Beneficiaries: Are defined as a combination of the number of persons in a family and single individuals.

Specific Claim: The Specific Claims Branch is responsible for the assessment, negotiation and settlement, or other form of final disposition, of Indian claims against Canada, which are submitted to the government under this program.

Water Delivery System: Refers to the water delivery system (i.e., piped, well, trucked, other) received by a housing unit.

Water Delivery Service Adequacy: Refers to the presence of one of the following types of water delivery systems: Piped, Community Well, Individual Well, Truck A, Truck B and Other. Note: Although Adequate Water Delivery includes Truck B water delivery (truck to barrel), the houses have not been plumbed to accept the services (i.e., cistern and pressurized system) and can be considered inadequate.

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